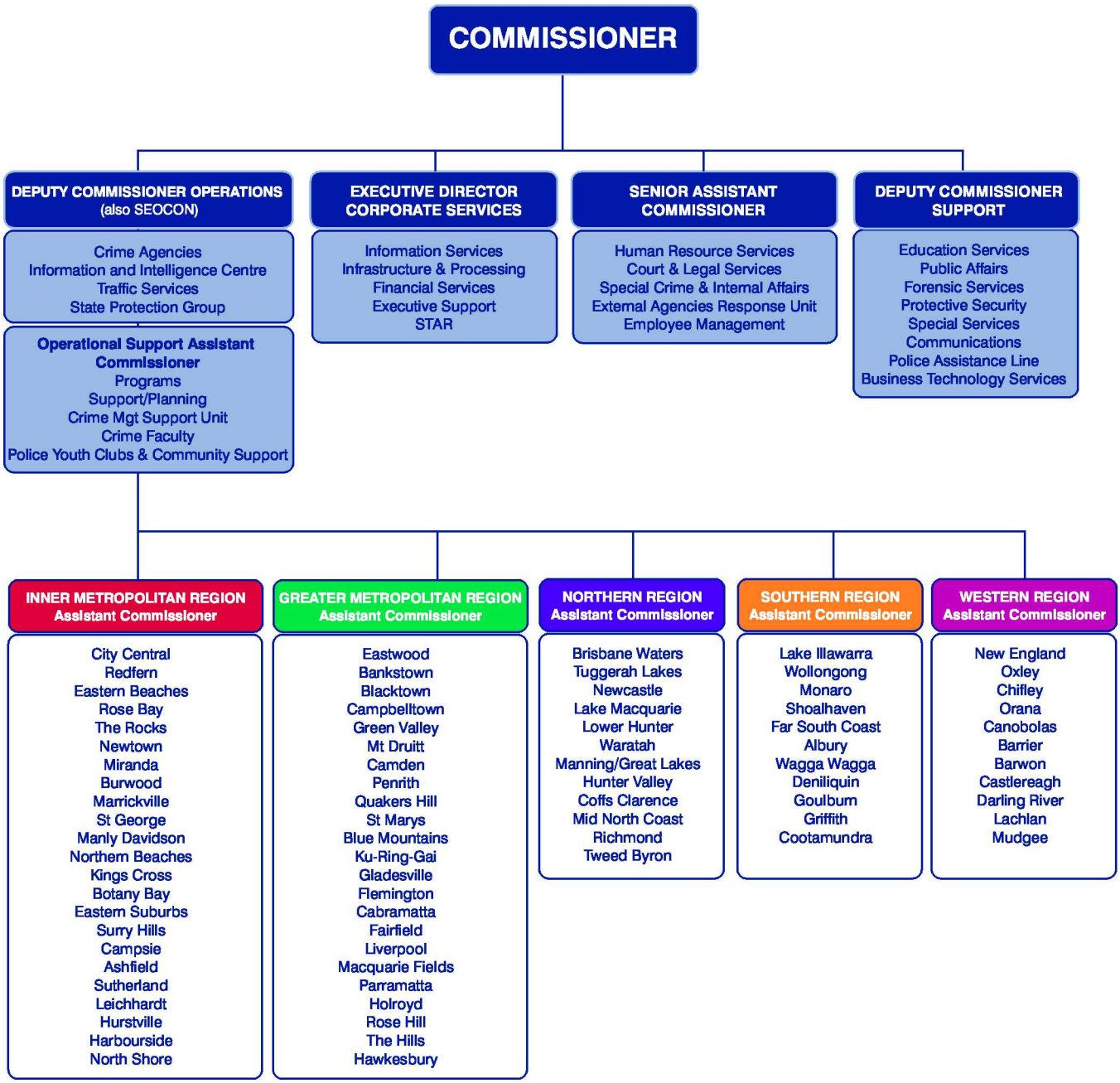
NSW POLICE

annual report 2001 - 2002

NSW Police Structure as at July 1, 2002



Letter of Transmission

29 October 2002

The Hon Michael Costa MLC
Minister for Police
Parliament House
Sydney 2000

Dear Minister,

I am pleased to submit to you the NSW Police Annual Report for the year ending 30 June 2002, for tabling in Parliament.

The report was prepared in accordance with the Provisions of the *Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985, the Annual Reports (Departments) Regulation 2000* and the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* as amended and complies with the standardised reporting formulae for financial statements approved by the Treasurer.

Following the report's tabling in Parliament, it will be available on the Police Service's web site for public access.

Yours sincerely

K Moroney
Commissioner of Police

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It gives me great pleasure to present this year's Annual Report of the New South Wales Police, my first as Commissioner.

It has been both an interesting and difficult year for New South Wales Police and we have continued to meet our challenges with professionalism and enthusiasm.

One of the key priorities for New South Wales Police in the last year has been to reduce the incidence of crime, and reduce the fear of crime. I believe we have contributed to both these outcomes, and we are seeing a reduction in most major categories of criminal activity across the state.

One of the key contributing factors is the restructure of the New South Wales Police. In December 2001, the Commissioner's Executive Team saw the appointment of two Deputy Commissioners, one responsible for all operational matters and the second, for all administrative and other support functions. A Senior Assistant Commissioner provides high-level executive support in a number of areas including SCIA and HR Services. The restructure is designed to provide a more strategic direction for NSW Police while ensuring daily operational requirements remain focussed on local policing.

In February 2002 the number of Region Commands throughout the state was reduced from 11 to five, enabling a reallocation of physical and human resources to the local level. Local Areas Commanders are more empowered to make decisions at a local level, and tailor their operational strategies to suit the local conditions. The relocation of police from regions to local areas has allowed NSW Police to work more closely with local communities to solve local problems.

Recently, Local Area Commands have embraced two new strategies to fight crime and reduce the fear of crime. Vikings, the high visibility policing strategy, has been deployed in a number of Local Area Commands and is designed to reduce the number of street offences. The response has been positive, from a police and a community perspective. Such strategies also demonstrate that NSW Police do not necessarily need to arrest large numbers of people to fight crime, but their mere presence in a crime 'hot spot' can be enough.

NSW Police has been supported in Operation "Vikings", through new legislation which provides front line police officers with the ability to deal with criminal activity on a more immediate basis. The Police Powers (Drug Detection Dogs) Act enables officers to use dogs to detect drugs. A number of criminal proceedings have resulted and over time will impact on the incidence of drug related crime.

The Firearms Amendment (Trafficking) Act was introduced in July 2001. Between July and November 2001, NSW Police held a firearms amnesty, allowing people to register or surrender their firearms without penalty. This is an important step in reducing the fear of crime, and the high level of violence often associated with particular forms of criminal behaviour. While the number of firearms and handguns in the community remain a concern, the legislation is a positive step.

In police training terms, this last year has seen an historic number of police recruits trained and deployed. In May 2002, the first group of students began studies at a new temporary campus in Richmond.
The Richmond campus adds to the education and training resources at the Police College, Goulburn.

Oversight Agencies

NSW Police continues to work well with our oversight agencies on issues of reform. The Police Integrity Commission and the NSW Ombudsman continue to provide assistance to NSW Police when required and appropriate and we are committed to continuing the process of reform to ensure that the people of New South Wales are served by the most professional police officers possible.

Collaborative Work Arrangements

In terms of our relationship with other law enforcement agencies, NSW Police seeks to work with agencies to reduce crime in our community. This may involve collaborative working arrangements, joint investigations, shared intelligence and policy forums through a number of activities, including the Australasian Police Ministers' Council. Such forums assist the NSW Police in promoting a national approach to law enforcement issues and to maximise the efficient use of resources.

Remembering Colleagues

Sadly, a number of our police officers were killed and injured while conducting their duties. While such circumstances make us realise the importance of family, it also reminds us that the people of New South Wales – the community we serve – feel very strongly about police officers being injured or killed on duty. This year saw a huge outpouring of grief and support, both within the organisation, and in the wider community. I thank the community for their support, especially in their willingness to display the 'blue ribbon' associated with police remembrance.

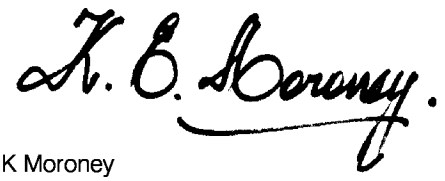
The year ahead

The coming year appears to be a positive one for New South Wales Police and thus far, the community's support for our people has never been higher. However, as this Annual Report is going to print, the people of Australia are mourning over the bombing of the Sari nightclub in Bali. In the most devastating way possible, it serves as a reminder that the NSW Police does not work in isolation, but is part of a national and international law enforcement community, all equally charged with the responsibility for keeping the community safe.

It is also a reminder that if NSW Police is to fight crime, the sharing of information, intelligence and training techniques between agencies is vitally important.

We also need to be mindful, that in a democratic and multicultural society, acts of racial intolerance and racial vilification will be dealt with swiftly and decisively. We should not allow acts of terrorism to add to a sense of community fear.

In the coming year, I remain committed to fighting crime. NSW Police will continue to conduct high-visibility and high-profile policing operations. We are also committed to ensuring our recruits are the best suited to the task of policing and will continue to be fully trained throughout their service.



K Moroney
Commissioner

Planning began late in 2001 for one of the biggest changes in the history of New South Wales Police.

The two main goals of the three-stage restructure were to deliver a more visible and localised police force and increase the accountability and autonomy of Local Area Commands.

In December 2001, the appointment of two new Deputy Commissioners was announced as part of a top level command restructure. Senior Commanders Dave Madden and Andrew Scipione officially took up their new positions as Deputy Commissioner (Operations) and Deputy Commissioner (Support) respectively on 1 February, 2002.

Deputy Commissioner Ken Moroney took up a newly created post of Senior Deputy Commissioner and was made responsible for Special Crime and Internal Affairs (SCIA) and Organisational Policy and Development (OP&D).

The aim of this first stage of the restructure of NSW Police was to ensure day-to-day operations were more focussed on local policing. It was also designed to bring fresh ideas and a fresh approach to tackling crime by developing local solutions to local problems.

The Restructure - Stage 2

Stage two of the NSW Police restructure was announced by Police Minister Michael Costa and Commissioner Peter Ryan at a media conference on Tuesday, 12 February, 2002. The aim of this phase of the restructure was to give local communities increased and more visible street policing and remove the existing bureaucratic structure.

Five committees were established to examine human resourcing, communications and technology, boundaries, resources and logistics, and change management. All committees reported to the chair of the Restructure Implementation Team, Commander Chris Evans.

As part of the restructure, the position of Senior Assistant Commissioner was reinstated and filled by former Northern Region Commander Peter Walsh on 1 July 2002.

Under the restructure of NSW Police, commanders were to be given more power to address crime at a local level with the return of region-based resources to the control of the existing 80 Local Area Commands.

Central to the restructure was the reduction in the number of Region Commands from 11 to five, after a NSW Police survey showed more than 900 police were attached to and/or deployed by Region Commands.

The new regions, which took effect from Monday, 1 July 2002, are:

- Inner Metropolitan based at Surry Hills under the command of Assistant Commissioner Dick Adams;
- Greater Metropolitan based at Parramatta under the command of Assistant Commissioner Bob Waites;
- Southern Region based at Wollongong under the command of Assistant Commissioner Terry Collins;
- Northern Region based at Newcastle under the command of Acting Assistant Commissioner Allan Thompson; and
- Western Region based at Dubbo under the command of Assistant Commissioner Morris West.

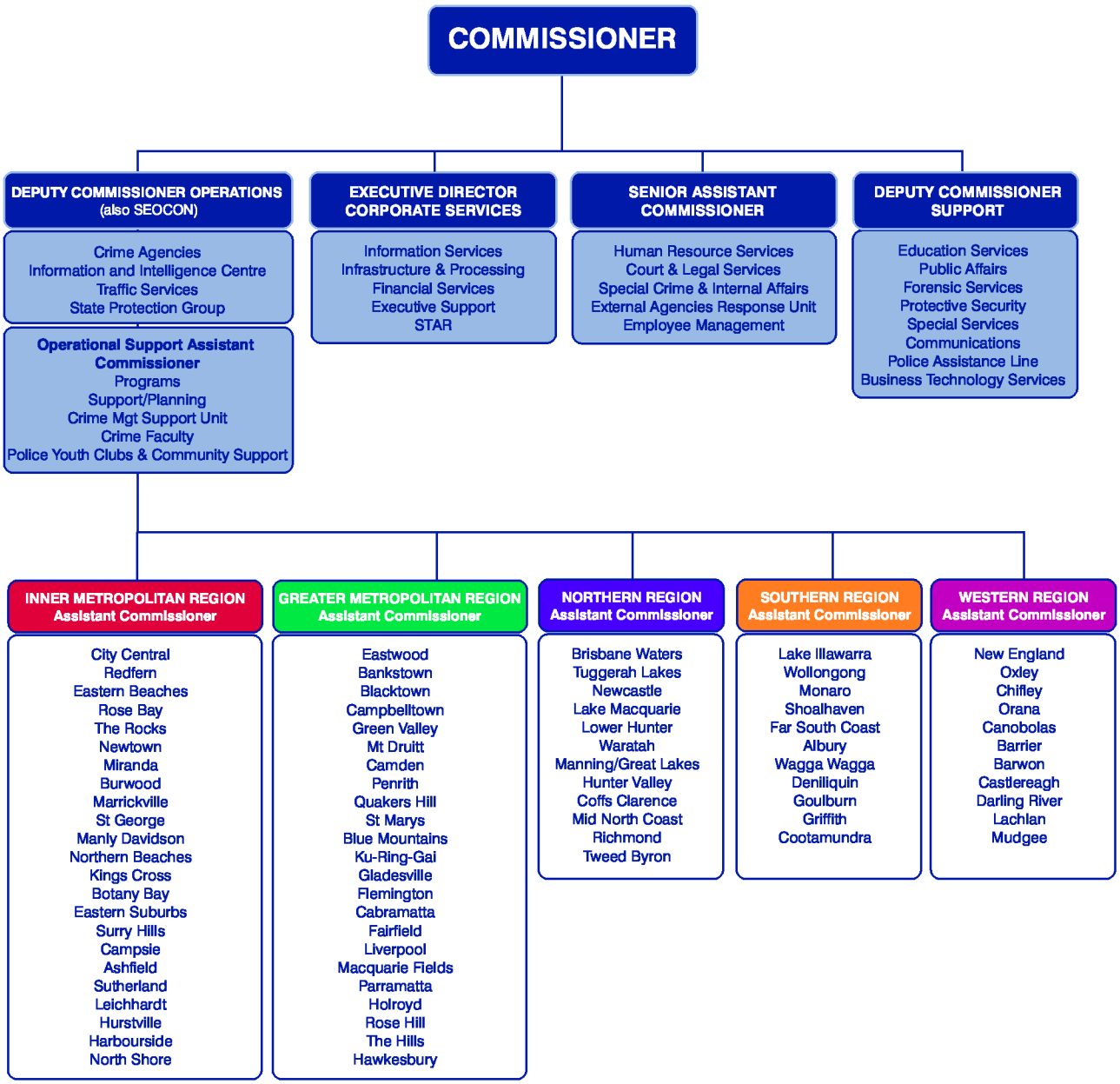
Consultation and negotiation with staff from the previous Region Commands ensured they were relocated to positions of their choice.

In some cases, people formerly located in country region offices chose not to leave their towns and instead took up positions in their Local Area Commands.

The two metropolitan region offices each have a maximum of 15 police and a similar number of administration officers. Each of the three rural region offices have a maximum of 10 police and a similar number of administrative staff.

Some Local Area Command boundaries were also changed so that, wherever possible and operationally effective, the boundaries were better aligned with Local Government boundaries for an improved focus on addressing local problems.

NSW POLICE STRUCTURE AS AT JULY 1 2002



As part of the restructure, a number of Highway Patrol, Target Action Group and Anti-Theft Squad officers, Region Traffic Coordinators, Weapons Trainers, and Transit and Crash Investigation police previously attached to and/or deployed by the 11 region offices, were to be attached instead to Local Area Commands.

All of the changes followed extensive consultation with the Police Association and Police Minister's Advisory Council, as well as members of the NSW Public Service Association and other interested groups.

Local Area Commanders were given greater control over their people and resources. They were also made more accountable and responsible for the overall performance of their commands with the goal of providing local solutions to local problems.

Operation and Crime Reviews (OCRs), preparation and monitoring of performance agreements - together with regular audits - will provide rigorous analysis of local crime trends to ensure that autonomy is being used most effectively.

Making a PACT

To better meet community expectations of reducing crime, Police Minister, Michael Costa announced the Police Accountability Community Team concept, aimed at helping police improve the response to community needs and expectations.

Within two months of announcing the PACT concept, eight trial sites were established for the statewide initiative. They were: Campsie, Harbourside, Illawarra, Kings Cross, Miranda, Richmond, St Marys and Sutherland.

By the end of the reporting period, a number of other Local Area Commanders had appointed and met with community representatives to discuss areas of concern.

Already, by the end of June 2002, the meetings had provided those key community representatives with a better understanding of policing and improved the flow of information to members of the business community, as well as to local residents.

Integration of Criminal Investigators

During the reporting period work also began on the amalgamation of Crime Agencies and the Information and Intelligence Centre.

The review and amalgamation of the two commands was initiated in February 2002 to ensure responsive coordinated intelligence, information and criminal investigations for all stakeholders across all levels of crime. It was due to take effect on 1 September 2002.

In addition to removing some duplication of functions, this new agency will ensure better support to Local Area Commands as they respond to crimes across the state.

The Restructure - Stage Three

On May 7, 2002 the first students started at the new temporary police campus in Richmond, in Sydney's north-west.

More than 350 students, and an additional 130 distance education students, were the first to attend classes at the metropolitan campus, which formed stage three of the NSW Police restructure.

These new students had an initial 13 weeks of studies ahead of them in Richmond, followed by an additional 14 weeks of study at the NSW Police College in Goulburn.

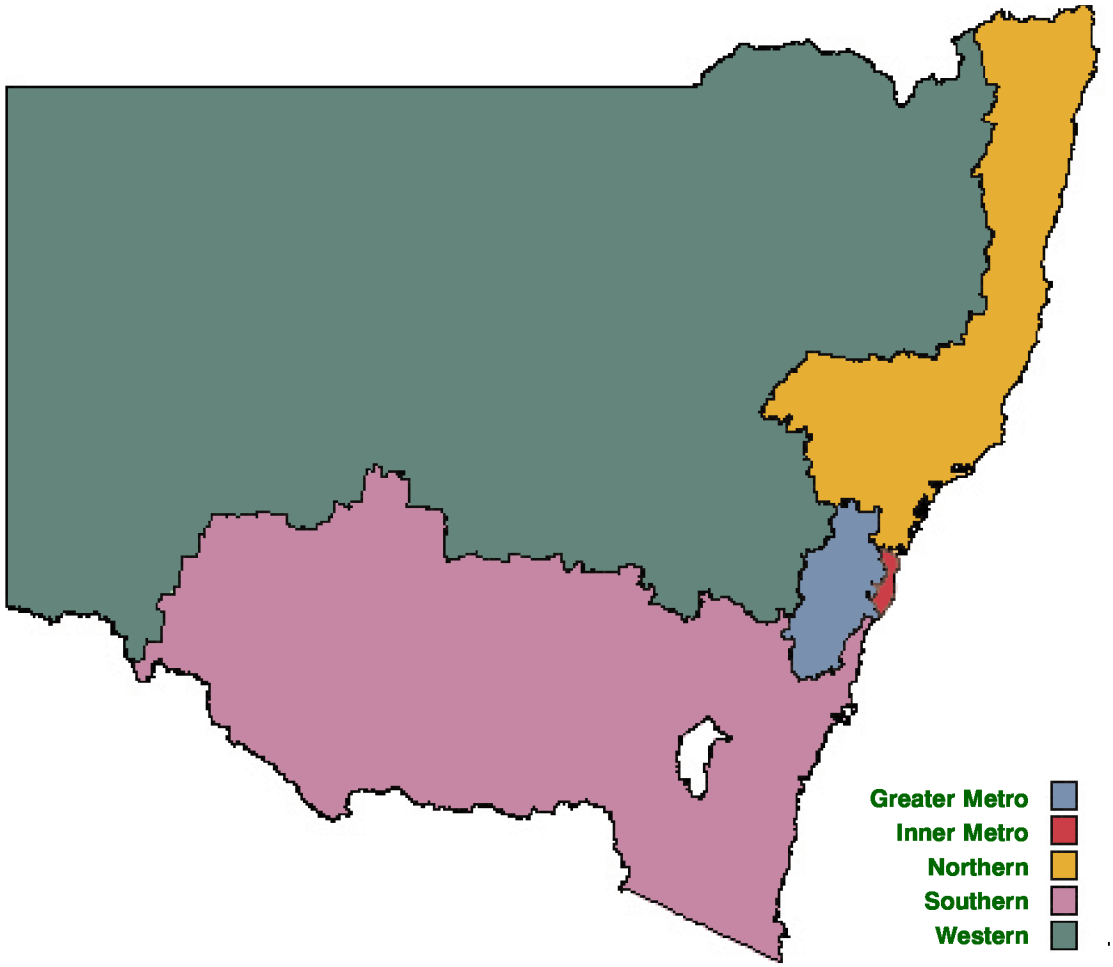
It is intended another 800 recruits will form part of another intake in September - a move made possible with a revamped training course to put probationary constables on the job after 31 weeks.

Training of recruits at the University of Western Sydney's campus has been undertaken by NSW Police and Charles Sturt University lecturers, who are the current course providers.

The establishment of the additional campus will enable police numbers to reach 14,407 by December 2003.

The NSW Police College in Goulburn has remained the primary training centre and will continue as the headquarters for NSW Police Education Services, co-ordinating police training across the state.

NSW POLICE REGIONS AS AT JULY 1 2002



The Restructure - Staying Informed

On June 30, 2002, the NSW Police Media Unit issued 82 media releases to newsrooms across the state advising of the changes due to take effect the following day. The statements included comment by the Local Area Commanders and newly appointed Region Commanders, as well as Commissioner Ken Moroney.

This information reassured the community that, under the restructure, no police stations would close.

Within NSW Police, a special 23-page edition of Police Weekly was distributed on 1 July with extensive information on what the restructure involved and how it would affect officers.

The Police intranet had also been carrying regular up-dates on the progress of the region restructure since planning began in March 2002. The site attracted 3000-4000 hits a day in March and April, particularly as key decisions were announced.

The most popular downloads were the new maps showing the revised Local Area Command and Local Government Area (LGA) boundaries for each region, and the new region organisational charts.

A feedback facility was also included on the site, which enabled all staff to ask questions of the relevant commanders, as well as provide general comments. In three months, 107 questions were posted by staff from this feedback site, with all answers being published in the frequently asked questions (FAQ) section.

With still more changes to occur within the 2002-03 reporting year, the future of NSW Police and its effectiveness in providing an efficient and proactive service will continue to be reviewed, with a focus on ensuring local solutions for local problems.

VISION

To be recognised as a world class police service providing excellent service to the community.

MISSION

To have police and the community working together to establish a safer environment by reducing violence, crime and fear.

OBJECTIVES

- Reduce crime and violence to maximise the community's sense of safety and security.
- Reform the police service to attain a high level of public trust and confidence in police integrity.
- Deliver effective, appropriate, quality policing services.

WE VALUE Customer Focus - Improvement - Integrity - Our People - Practicality - Teamwork

The level of satisfaction with policing services has remained steady at about 65 per cent for the last five years. The mean score (3.6) indicates that overall the NSW community is generally satisfied with policing services.

The public's positive perception of police remains high on all measures (professional - 73 per cent, honest - 72 per cent, treat people fairly/equally - 63 per cent and having confidence in - 79 per cent).

Complaint statistics for this reporting period are compiled from the Complaints Information System (CIS). A new complaints management system (c@ts.i) is being progressively introduced, however statistics of complaints entered onto c@ts.i are not yet available. Also, by agreement with the NSW Ombudsman, certain classes and kinds of complaint, for example customer service issues, are now treated as local management issues and are not entered onto the CIS. Information for 2001-02 is therefore not comparable to earlier years.

The total number of complaints received during 2001-02, including both CIS and c@ts.i, is about 3,750. From the Community Survey, about 2.5 million people aged 18 and over in NSW had personal contact with police, each having an average three contacts with police. Therefore, only one in every 666 people having contact with police complains, or only one in every 2000 contacts gives rise to a complaint.

PUBLIC SATISFACTION

	2001-02	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98
General Satisfaction[a,b]					
Satisfied with police services - %	64	65	63	63	66
Mean (1 to 5)	3.6				
Confidence in police - agree/strongly agree					
Police perform their job professionally - %	73	77	77	73	71
Mean (1 to 5)	3.7				
Most police are honest - %	72	71	70	70	70
Mean (1 to 5)	3.7				
Police treat people fairly and equally - %	63	61	60	57	54
Mean (1 to 5)	3.5				
Have confidence in police - %	77	81	80	n.a.	n.a.
Mean (1 to 5)	3.8				
Ethical Behaviour[c]					
Public - complaints	2,392	3,622	3,601	3,988	4,908
Public - allegations	4,290	6,457	7,715	7,395	9,167
Internal complaints	701	1,130	1,260	975	1,267
Internal allegations	1,082	1,630	2,208	1,939	2,236

a 2001-02 results are for the 12 months to June 2002 and are not strictly comparable to earlier years. Figures for 2000-01 are for 12 months to November 2000, all other years are for 12 months to May.

b The value shown in brackets after Mean shows the scale used.

c Complaints information is not complete for 2001-02 and not comparable to earlier years. A new complaints management system (c@ts.i) was introduced from December 2001 and is being progressively implemented throughout NSW Police. A total of 655 complaint matters have been entered on c@ts.i as of the 28 July 2002, including Local Management Issues which were previously not included on the Complaints Information System (CIS). As the reporting features of c@ts.i are still undergoing development and testing, statistical reports are not yet available.

n.a. Not available.

Sources: A C Nielsen & ABS, Community Attitudes to Policing; NSW Police Complaints Information System.

The NSW Police 2001-02 financial results were affected by costs associated with additional new police recruits (as per Government commitment), salary increases to sworn officers and ongoing civilianisation of police positions, the Police Integrity Commission inquiry, Street Safe Operation, Police & Community Youth Club grant, recruitment campaign, change to the Diploma in Policing Practice, and the delayed transfer of Parking Patrol Officers.

Major Expenses

The total expense of services was $1,597 million. About 78 per cent of this amount represented employee-related expenses ($1,245 million), with $996 million or 80 per cent, spent on salaries, wages and entitlements. Overall, employee-related expenses decreased one per cent from 2000-01, as a result of the 2000 Olympic security funding no longer being required.

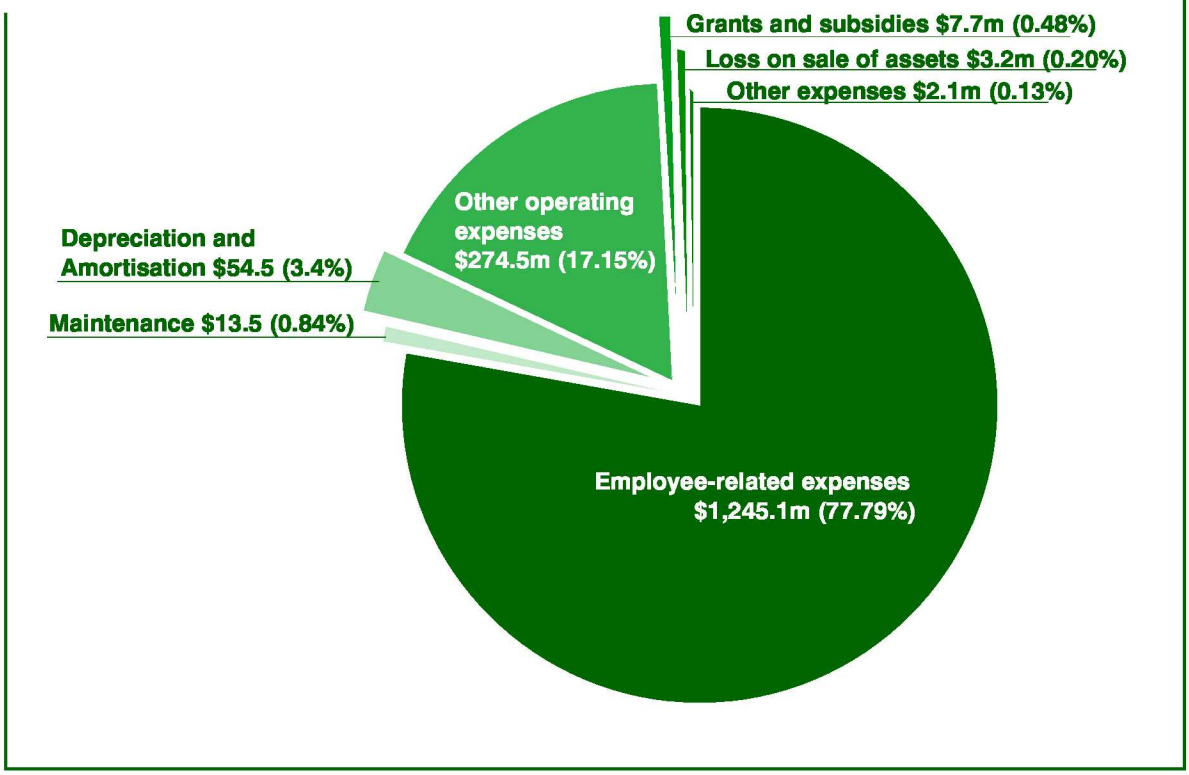
Maintenance of police stations, residences and leased premises totalled $13.4 million.

Contributions and Revenue

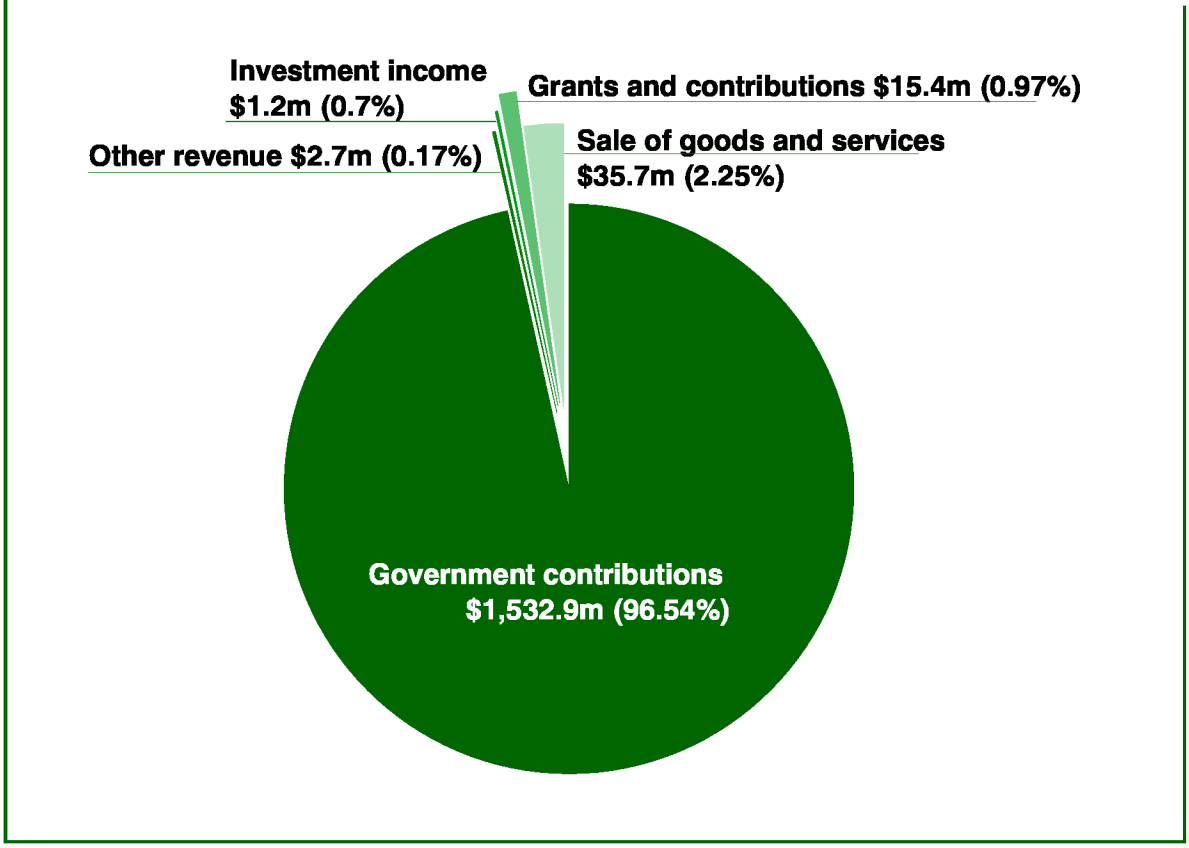
Total Government contributions were $1,533 million. This contribution consists of a recurrent appropriation, capital appropriation and Crown acceptance of certain employee-related costs such as superannuation and long service leave expenses. Capital appropriation was $68 million. Revenue from the sale of goods and services was $36 million, about 15 per cent more than 2000-01, while revenue from grants and contributions was $15 million.

Major revenue contributions were $14 million from the Commercial Services Unit, Infringement Processing Bureau; $7.9 million from minor user charges; and $3 million from inventory sales to other agencies. The Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA) contributed more than $5.1 million as part of its Road Trauma Program.

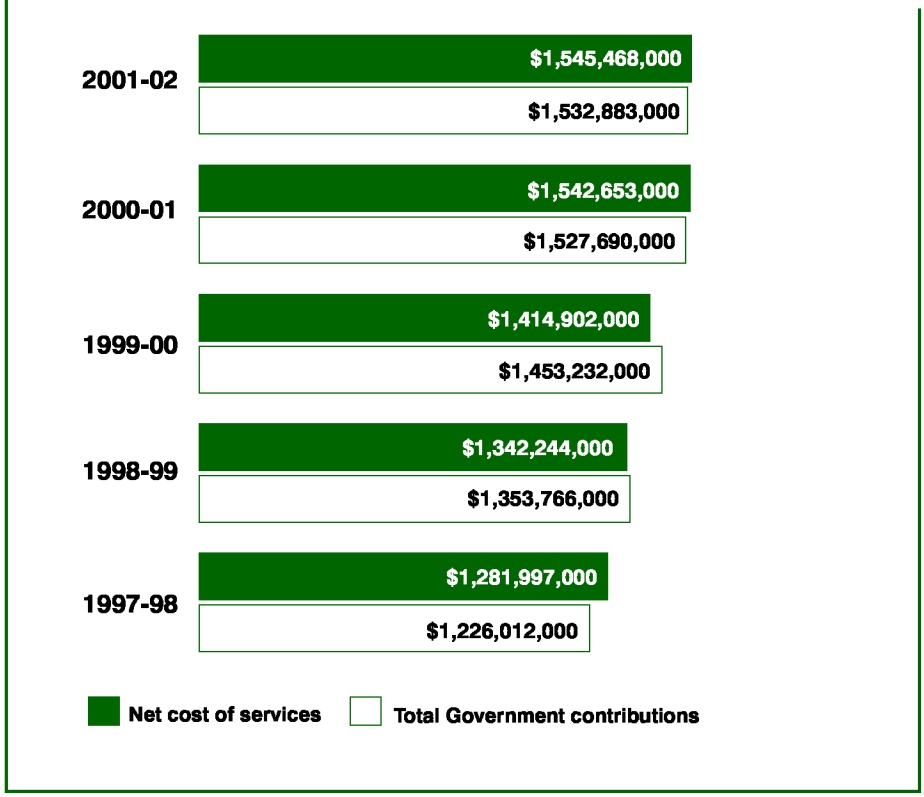
TOTAL EXPENDITURE
$1,600.6 MILLION



TOTAL REVENUE
$1,587.9 MILLION



COSTS & CONTRIBUTIONS



KEY PRIORITIES, SERVICES AND PERFORMANCE

NSW Police's key priorities are crime reduction police responsiveness, public satisfaction, high public visibility and police job satisfaction.

These are delivered through a number of policing services - community support, criminal investigation, traffic, judicial support and internal support.

COMMUNITY SUPPORT

Community support is the major service program of the NSW Police and is delivered in three service streams:

- 24-hour service
- Crime prevention services
- Events and emergency management

PERCENTAGE OF POLICE AT FRONT LINE

	2001-02	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98
Police at front line	93%	92%	90%	89%	85%

POLICE RESPONSE TIMES TO CALLS

Time to attend[a]	2001-02	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98
Urgent calls					
- 50%	5 min	6 min	5 min	5 min	na
- 80%	13 min	12 min	11 min	10 min	na
Non-urgent calls					
- 50%	21 min	14 min	15 min	17 min	na
- 80%	57 min	43 min	40 min	40 min	na

PUBLIC SATISFACTION

	2001-02	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98
Satisfied/very satisfied with police[b,c]:					
Personal contact - %	77%	76%	80%	77%	76%
- Mean (1 to 5)	3.9				
Support for community programs - %	63%	61%	64%	65%	63%
- Mean (1 to 5)	3.8				
Dealing with public order problems - %	46%	51%	50%	48%	49%
- Mean (1 to 5)	3.2				

A major commitment of the NSW Police is to resource the frontline, that is Local Area Commands, and to provide necessary specialist support to policing operations. Ninety per cent of all staff are in Operations and Support commands.

Public perception is based on a survey of people aged 18 and over. Up to November 2000, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) conducted the survey, using face-to-face interviews. A C Nielsen has conducted the survey since July 2001 using telephone interviews and therefore the survey results for 2001-02 are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

In particular, wording relating to perceived problems has changed:

- ABS asked "To what extent do you think each of the following is a problem in the general community? (Family violence, sexual assault, other physical assault and illegal drugs)" and "To what extent do you think each of the following is a problem in your neighbourhood? (Housebreaking, motor vehicle theft, speeding cars/dangerous noisy driving, graffiti or other vandalism, louts or gangs, and drunken or disorderly behaviour)".
- A C Nielsen asks two questions relating to all 10 issues: "To what extent do you think each of … is a problem in your State/Territory?" and "… in your local area?"

NSW Police are advised the different wording may have led to the apparent increase in the proportion of people perceiving issues as problems. The concept of 'State/ Territory' may be considered broader than 'general community', and 'local area' may be considered broader than 'neighbourhood'. Further, survey respondents are prompted by the first question to consider all 10 issues for the State/Territory and then asked to rate them again for the local area. The desire to appear consistent in response may have contributed to the apparent increase in concern about local problems.

The 'Mean' is derived by weighting responses according to a scale (for example, satisfaction is rated on a scale from 1 to 5 where 5 equals very satisfied, 4 equals satisfied, 3 equals neither satisfied or dissatisfied, 2 equals dissatisfied and 1 equals very dissatisfied). A Mean score of about 4 indicates the community is satisfied, a Mean score over 4.5 indicates the community is very satisfied. The interpretation of other Mean scores can be similarly derived.

The appropriateness of police action can be assessed on whether priorities and practices reflect community concerns. Accordingly, NSW Police has:

- Targeted crime hot spots to reduce street assaults and robberies, and to redress street level drug activity.
- Focussed on repeat offenders who commit a disproportionate amount of crimes, particularly those offenders who use crime to finance drug dependency.
- Concentrated attention on the high volume property offences of break and enter, car theft and stealing.
- Maintained its commitment to improving road safety.
- Implemented a victim-based strategy for handling domestic violence, which should encourage further reporting of domestic violence.
- Implemented special procedures for handling allegations of child abuse and adult sexual assault

Meanwhile, more information is available from the current survey and details are shown in the following table.

24-Hour Service

Police received more than 1.2 million calls for assistance during the year, of which about 110,000 required urgent attendance. More than 80 per cent of urgent calls were attended within 13 minutes and 80 per cent of non-urgent calls were attended within an hour.

When assigning police, urgent calls are given priority. 77 per cent of survey respondents who had contact with police were satisfied with police. The mean score of 3.9 indicates the community is generally satisfied.

Police support for community programs is rated as satisfactory (mean score 3.8). High labour market participation and a high proportion of households where all adults work militates against participation in programs such as Neighbourhood Watch.

Crime Prevention

The number of street interventions by police increased by 39 per cent (searches by 20 per cent and directions to move-on by 54 per cent). The number of people found to have knives has decreased from 26 per cent (1998-99) to 15 per cent (2001-02). The proportion disobeying directions has decreased to only four per cent, compared with 11 per cent in 1998-99. Offensive behaviour decreased by 13 per cent from the high of 1998-99 (from 11,178 to 9,685). Street level drug detection fell slightly in the last year, however the level in 2001-02 (9,513) was almost 150 per cent higher than in 1997-98 (4,324).

Reports of crime have decreased in the past 12 months with break and enter down 10 per cent, motor vehicle theft down 11 per cent, steal from motor vehicle down by five per cent and robbery down 12 per cent. Steal from person increased by 40 per cent, however this is mainly due to reclassification of certain offences, which were previously classified as "other theft" (down 14 per cent).

Robberies in public places decreased by six per cent (from 7,116 to 6,667) during the year, however assaults in public places increased by three per cent (from 17,044 to 17,553).

The heroin shortage (from late 2000 to mid 2001) may have caused an upsurge in some aspects of crime during 2000-01.

Events and Emergency Management

During the past year police responded to emergency situations including: bushfires, a strategic alert following the terrorist attack on the World Trade Centre in New York and possible anthrax incidents, severe storms and flooding in Sydney, and on the Central, North and South coasts, an aeroplane crash at Milperra and psittacosis outbreak in the Blue Mountains.

The Water Police responded to almost 1,800 marine emergencies, including 350 calls to boats adrift or aground and almost 900 mechanical or electrical failures. There were 30 marine collisions and over 500 other marine emergencies.

Concern about problems and about being a victim in NSW, 2001-02

	Extent to which ... is a problem:		How concerned about being the victim of:
	In State	In Local Area	
Family violence	2.2	1.7	na
Sexual assault	2.4	1.7	1.6
Physical assault	2.4	1.9	1.8
Illegal drugs	2.7	2.3	na
Housebreaking	2.5	2.2	2.1
Motor vehicle theft	2.6	2.1	2.0
Speeding cars, dangerous or noisy driving	2.4	2.1	na
Graffiti or other vandalism	2.3	1.9	na
Louts and gangs	2.5	1.8	na
Drunken or disorderly behaviour	2.1	1.8	na
Fraud or credit card theft	na.	na.	1.9
Internet-based crime	na.	na.	1.7

a. Mean value shown based on a scale from 1 to 3, where 3 is very concerned, 2 is somewhat concerned and 1 is not concerned. Don't know/Never considered is weighted zero. Source: A C Nielsen, Community Attitudes to Policing.

	2001-02	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98
Fatal collisions	518	497	513	498	522
Injury collisions	22,519	22,195	22,975	20,329	19,341
Drivers charged with PCA (000)	26,143	26,802	23,164	22,809	na

Source: NSW Police: COPS, Traffic Services; A C Nielsen & ABS, Community Attitudes to Policing.
a - 2001-02 results are for the 12 months to June 2002 and are not strictly comparable with earlier years. Figures for 2000-01 are for 12 months to November 2000, all other years are for 12 months to May.
b - The value shown in brackets after Mean shows the scale use.

Traffic

The number of fatal motor vehicle collisions increased slightly in 2001-02, however the level remains about 500 per annum. The number of injury collisions also increased slightly.

Speed and alcohol are major contributing factors to traffic collisions. The Community Survey shows most people never drive while over the alcohol limit and rarely drive more than 10 km/h over the speed limit (mean score about 2). The non-use of safety devices (eg. seat belts and crash helmets) also contributes significantly to fatal collisions. The Community Survey again shows people almost always drive wearing seat belts (mean score close to 1). The relatively high compliance with road rules is evidenced by the fact that less than one per cent of drivers involved in traffic crashes and also less than one per cent of drivers tested exceed the alcohol limit.

Police carry out many local traffic enforcement operations each year, focussing on traffic black spots and also coordinating with local crime prevention initiatives. There were also eight statewide traffic enforcement operations during the year conducted over long weekends and peak holiday periods to encourage safe driver behaviour.

Judicial Support

Police took legal action, other than issuing infringement notices, against about 186,000 alleged offenders in 2001-02. Further efficiencies in the CJS can be achieved through the use of Court Attendance Notices (CANs), whereby the matter may be heard without the defendant appearing in court.

Of the 186,000 alleged offenders against whom legal action was taken, 75 per cent were sent to court. Court Attendance Notices (CANs) were used in 43 per cent of proceedings to court and formal charges were used in 46 per cent of proceedings to court. For juveniles, who represented 20 per cent of all alleged offenders, the proportion sent to court was only 18.5 per cent.

Where appropriate, police consider options such as giving warnings or cautions and diverting young offenders to conferencing.

The overall conviction rate of alleged offenders remains high at 88 per cent in local courts. The conviction rate in higher courts was 75 per cent in 2001.

Persons were convicted ex parte in almost 25 per cent of matters finalised in local courts in 2001, which is slightly higher than previous years (23 per cent in 2000 and 22 per cent in 1999).

Only 29 per cent of appeals against convictions were upheld in 2001, which indicates a high integrity for the process of police investigations, preparation and presentation of evidence.

Audits and Assessments

During the year the Audit Group conducted a number of financial, thematic and system audits. The legislatively required audits of the Protective Security Group, c@ts.i (Complaints Management System) and use of assumed identities in police operations were also conducted.

During the financial year the NSW Audit Group conducted a performance audit of NSW Police management of sick leave. NSW Police was also included in the Audit Office Compliance Review of Audit Committees. NSW Police is addressing the opportunities identified in this review.

The Audit Group now conducts audits of all major information technology projects within NSW Police to ensure cost effectiveness and efficiency.

A major development during 2000-01 was the development of the iCMF (Command Management Framework), an Intranet-based audit system introduced in NSW Police from 2000. The iCMF is due to be trialed in August 2002 and focuses on assessment and management of risk, rather than strict compliance.

CRIME INVESTIGATION

For most incident types, the outcome of investigations has remained relatively constant.

Over and above the investigation of reported crime, police act to reduce the impact of unlawful drug use and also detect criminal acts such as unlawful possession of goods. Drug investigations often require the gathering of intelligence and evidence over a protracted period and the coordination of operations to close a significant network of individuals involved in the prohibited drug trade. The number of drug detection incidents in 2001-02 was 24,291.

Targeted operations rely on good intelligence assessments to identify 'hot spots' and likely criminal involvement. Intelligence is being more closely linked to the investigation process which, together with increased use of technical forensic evidence, is expected to improve the future success rate of investigations and prosecutions.

Crime scene examiners now attend considerably more scenes - more than 45 per cent more than in 1997-98. The number of latent fingerprints lifted and persons identified as a result has also increased by more than 30 per cent during the past five years.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS

	2001-02	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98
Outcome of investigations: 30 days status					
Percentage of incidents finalised					
Assault	62%	62%	63%	60%	53%
Unlawful entry with intent[a]	6%	6%	7%	6%	5%
Car theft	7%	7%	6%	5%	4%
Stealing	10%	11%	12%	11%	10%
Robbery	17%	18%	18%	15%	12%
Sexual assault	31%	33%	35%	35%	28%
Murder	59%	66%	64%	60%	65%
Alleged offenders[b] (000)					
- identified[b]	296.4	270.6	268.4	240.4	294.5
- incl. Infringement Notices[c]	728.8	na	na	na	na
- proceeded against[b]	186.1	170.9	181.0	169.7	224.3
- incl. Infringement Notices[c]	618.4	na	na	na	na
Crime scenes					
- attended	62,569	62,429	62,897	44,346	42,971
- fingerprints lifted	19,401	23,734	22,424	17,732	16,149
- persons identified	7,369	6,337	6,334	5,858	4,633

Source: ABS, Recorded Crime Australia; NSW Police: COPS & Fingerprint Crime Scene Register.
a - Includes break and enter and steal from dwelling house.
b - From December 2000, traffic infringement notices were entered into COPS. The number of alleged offenders identified and proceeded against is shown exclusive of all Infringement Notices for 2001-02. Figures for 2001-02 are therefore not comparable with earlier years, which include some non-Traffic Infringement Notices. c - Includes break and enter and steal from dwelling house. na - Not available.

The 2001-02 reporting year has been a significant period for NSW Police, with a number of high profile operations successfully conducted during the year.

The Christmas-New Year bushfires, which destroyed homes in many areas throughout the state, had a devastating affect on its communities. A number of the fires were deliberately lit and the role of NSW Police was crucial to identifying those people responsible and charging them.

Strike Force Sayda, a Crime Agencies-led investigation into a series of 'gang' sexual assaults committed on young women in south western Sydney, resulted in the arrest of 15 people who faced a total of 360 offences in relation to 11 victims. By the end of the reporting period, most matters had been finalised at court.

The events of the terror attacks in the USA on 11 September 2001 also impacted on policing in NSW and led to the establishment of Operation Tomo, run from the Police Operations Centre (POC) from 11 October 2001 to 17 January 2002. The operation coordinated the NSW Police response to incidents concerning powders or substances found in suspicious circumstances and utilised resources from the City East Region and Information and Intelligence Centre, with assistance from other commands. Results: 1111 events, 115 information reports and eight charges laid.

The IIC provided direct intelligence support to Operation Tomo with three intelligence assessments and 14 Counter Terrorist Briefings produced. The intelligence assessments were used to highlight various issues to POC management and to assess the overall progress of the operation. The briefings were widely disseminated and provided to the field with regular updates of intelligence issues. IIC staff also provided operational support at the POC 16 hours per day, seven days per week.

The Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence (ABCI) liaison officer had an active role in Operation Drava /Tomo, coordinating the NSW Police response to various intelligence collection plans. These plans were coordinated nationally by the ABCI and assisted Federal and International Law Enforcement Agencies in the management of the post September 11 threat environment.

Work has begun to improve the flow of information between the Parole Board and NSW Police. An in-depth examination of the deficiencies existing in the reciprocal information exchanges resulted in the formation of an interdepartmental committee, chaired by the Forensic Services Group, and involving the Parole Board, Department of Corrective Services, IIC, BTS and the Attorney Generals Department.

During the reporting period the implementation of new and improved technology continued to positively impact on the effectiveness and efficiency of the organisation.

The Offender PhotoTrac system was officially launched in November 2001 and includes facial recognition of suspects using photos and images captured through CCTV, video, surveillance photos and COMFITS. The system, which was modified to meet the demands of NSW Police, also incorporates the production of best practice video/computer and photo board line-ups to meet the legislative requirements for investigations. Offender PhotoTrac delivers an improved and professional product to witnesses and victims and for production at court.

The i.ASK project was completed and became operational in November 2001. It is the first fully operational use of the corporate Intranet to conduct day-to-day police work.

A number of digital special operations channels have also been established to facilitate growing operational requirements and were extensively used for large-scale operations such as Operation Vikings and on New Year's Eve. Digital channels are less susceptible to illegal users and monitoring. They have full encryption capability and have been used on wide area covert operations. With Automatic Number Identification (ANI) capability, police operators are able to verify calling parties and, in the event of any police radio being lost or stolen, technical personnel can disable them remotely, rendering them useless.

Telephone call taking (Automatic Call Distribution) systems have been upgraded at all Communications Centres across the state (Sydney, Penrith, Newcastle, Tamworth, Wagga Wagga and Warilla), enhancing the monitoring and management of 000 emergency call taking. 1.5 million emergency 000 calls were taken and more than 2.5 million CIDS jobs were managed during the 2001 calendar year.

The Forensic Services Group has introduced IBIS, groundbreaking technology which automatically identifies the unique markings on the surface of cartridges and bullets and then searches its database for potential matches. High-speed correlations compare the new markings against the thousands of stored images from previously recovered evidence. Primarily, IBIS does in 70 minutes what a firearms

examiner would need 240 years to do manually. It also allows for the identification of firearms that have been used in the commission of multiple offences

OPERATIONS

City East Region

On New Years Eve 2001 it was estimated 500,000 people celebrated the start of 2002 in Sydney. During the evening 22 arrests were made for offences including assault, possession of drugs, stealing and breach of the peace. The City East Region Commander commended the police involved and largely well-behaved revellers.

This year was the 25th Anniversary of Mardi Gras and large crowds viewed the parade on 2 March 2002. The police mission was to provide a safe and secure environment for the procession, spectators and celebrations. Police were drawn from general duties and specialist resources from within and outside the City East Region. Eight arrests were made during the evening.

A large contingent of police was drawn from a number of metropolitan regions and specialist areas to respond to the M1 anti-globalisation protest. As a result of the protest, 31 persons were detained, 30 released without charge and one person charged with possessing an offensive implement. Another person was charged at a later date with a number of offences including affray, assault police and cruelty to animals. Four police received minor injuries during the protest. The professionalism, discipline and tolerance of officers under trying circumstances was commended by the City East Region Commander.

Georges River Region

During the reporting period, off-road vehicles were launched to assist police in patrolling the beaches at Cronulla. Also in Cronulla, facilities were installed within the police station to allow the monitoring of CCTV cameras, which were installed in Cronulla Mall by Sutherland Shire Council.

A new police station was opened at Kogarah, in the St George Local Area Command.

Operations also continued in the region targeting anti-social behaviour by motor vehicle enthusiasts in the Brighton-Le-Sands area, drug distribution in the suburbs of Chester Hill, Yagoona and Bankstown and amphetamine distribution in the Sutherland Shire and Illawarra areas.

Greater Hume Region

Drug issues were identified as the number one operational priority for the Greater Hume Region. 209 people were charged with supplying drugs in the Cabramatta area, which was a 50 per cent increase in detection over the year 2000. Reports of drug overdoses in Cabramatta in 2001 dropped by about 75 per cent compared with the year 2000 and 53 per cent of charges under the state's new drug house legislation were preferred from within the Greater Hume Region.

In November 2001, Strike Force Tobi seized $1 million in amphetamines and in October and November 2001, Operations Tira and Australasia netted over $10 million worth of cocaine, amphetamines and cannabis, in addition to cash and firearms. Further, in October 2001, methylamphetamine valued at $20 million was seized from a clandestine laboratory at Kemps Creek.

Local Area Command-based robbery strike forces led to more than 230 arrests and 710 robbery and related charges, including the arrest of one person for 38 armed robberies and two others for 19 armed robberies.

Operation Trendelberg, established in December 2001, continued to run during 2002 to investigate several hundred housebreaking and other offences and the remittance of about $12 million to China. Three people were arrested and charged with more than 120 counts of conspiracy, as well as other offences.

Hunter Region

By the end of the reporting period a long-term investigation by officers attached to Strike Force Fenwick was nearing its end. The strike force was established to re-examine the disappearance of seven females and a male who were reported missing from the greater Newcastle area about 20 years ago. A number of investigations had been finalised, with the disappearances of three people being considered by the NSW Coroner.

Strike Force Ubina was established to target armed robbery offences in the Lake Macquarie, Waratah and Newcastle Local Area Commands between February and April 2002. Investigations resulted in the arrest of 14 people who were charged with a total 77 offences.

In October 2001 the Masters Games were held in the Hunter Region and comprised 61 sports held at more than 100 venues. Operation Strathern was implemented to develop strategies for crowd and traffic control, as well as security. During the operation, 192 arrests were made with 330 charges being laid.

Macquarie Region

Strike Force Tronto was formed by the Region Commander to investigate the cause of the bushfires which raged out of control across the State over the Christmas 2001-02 period.

The strike force comprised 46 investigators and analysts from all regions, working closely with the Rural Fire Service, NSW Fire Brigades and other agencies to respond to the emergency.

Police managed numerous traffic diversions and evacuations of residents during the fires, which covered 753,000 ha of land with a perimeter of 4,360 km.

Strike force investigators were deployed to 503 separate fires across the state, with 154 of these fires being deemed 'suspicious'. A total 3,955 individual items of destroyed property were identified, including livestock, with a total value of $80 million.

The Strike Force examined 106 crime scenes involving the Forensic Services Group and Rural Fire Examiners and 369 persons of interest were identified and the majority interviewed. Seventeen adults and four juveniles were charged with numerous bushfire-related charges by the strike force and assisting Commands. One adult was charged with 25 offences relating to separate fires in the Lapstone, Dooralong and Albury areas. He pleaded guilty to all charges and was sentenced to two years imprisonment.

South Eastern Region

Since November 2000, the Far South Coast Drug Unit and Anti-theft Unit has conducted a number of operations resulting in the recovery of prohibited drugs with an estimated potential street value in excess of $3.5 million. Stolen property worth more than $150,000 was also recovered. During the reporting period, 170 people were arrested for a variety of serious drug offences including commercial plantations of cannabis, as well as aggravated break, enter and steal offences.

Strike force Warrendale was established at Corrimal Police Station in June 2002 to investigate the organised theft of computers valued at more than $3 million from education facilities and business premises within the Wollongong and Lake Illawarra Local Area Commands, and other extended areas.

A pro-active interagency and inter-command operation (Choice) was also established, targeting domestic violence assaults. During the reporting period, 1,932 events were recorded against Operation Choice, with 106 offenders case managed and 340 charges laid.

Protestors have had a significant impact on policing within the region. Two multi-agency operations, primarily involving the NSW State Forests and Monaro LAC, focused on the illegal activities of environmental protestors within the Monga and Badga state forest. Officers attached to the LAC, regional Target Action Group (TAG) and Cooma Rescue resources were used throughout the operations, which resulted in 32 people being arrested for various offences under the Crimes Act & Forestry Regulations.

Meanwhile, the Sandon Point residential development has attracted significant media, local and state government and community interest.

During the year the Government announced a new police station for Thirroul. Work is continuing during the next financial year to finalise specifications and staff numbers for the new policing facility at Thirroul.

An operation targeting drug-related offences continued during the reporting year, with cannabis-related arrests comprising 62.5 per cent of arrests in the region and 80 per cent of charges. A total 1547 vehicles were searched by officers attached to Operation Herford, resulting in the seizure of about 12kg of cannabis.

Western Region

Operation Continuance IV, a joint Queensland, NSW and South Australian Police traffic operation, was conducted on numerous border crossings between 9 and 13 August 2001. The operation involved a high level of cooperation with the RTA, NSW Customs, National Crime Authority and other agencies. During the operation 18,362 vehicles were stopped and checked, 1,361 traffic offences were detected resulting in 102 charges, 80 arrests were made for criminal and drug matters resulting in 93 charges.

A number of drug-related operations were run at Local Area Commands during the reporting period, resulting in the arrest of more than 290 people charged with a total of 810 offences.

In the Mudgee LAC, Operation Terrall led to the safe arrest of a person charged over carrying handguns and explosives into the town of Coonabarabran.

Education Services

The restructuring of Education Services commenced in the 2000-01 financial year and continued through the current reporting period. Action in the 2001-02 period included the consolidation of the following newly created directorates which are responsible for program delivery: Foundational Studies, Continuing Education and Leadership Development.

During the reporting year, 1,824 people enrolled in the Diploma of Policing Practice, 969 probationary constables attested (a 20 per cent increase compared with 2000-01), 2,670 subject places commenced in the Constable Development Program, 19,057 course participants trained (a 22 per cent increase compared with 2000-01), and 1,441 courses programmed and delivered from a bank of 114 discrete courses.

Police Youth Clubs and Community Support Group

During 2001-02, the Police and Community Youth Clubs (PCYC) developed the "targeted programming" philosophy which saw officers working with 471 young offenders referred by Local Area Commands. About 70 per cent of referrals were aged between 14 and 18.

The top 20 referrals accounted for some 326 offences in the three months prior to the referral by the Crime Management Unit. In the three-month period from the referral the same young persons' offending behaviour reduced by 78 per cent. Furthermore, PCYC police ran programs to address youth crime at 60 'hot spots'.

Senior Constable Peter Pala and Senior Constable Rod Harrison were the recipients of a Commissioner's Award recognising their Breakaway Youth in Sport Program at the Newcastle PCYC. Fundamental to this intervention is the opportunity for the at risk youth to actively engage in a variety of education, sport and recreational pursuits, encouraging participation and promoting discussion. Significantly, the program has led to an improvement in performance and attendance levels at school and a reduction in crime and anti-social behaviour.

Coffs Harbour PCYC's "Youth on the Go Program" achieved a 76 per cent reduction in criminal behaviour by the participants. Individuals participate in activities aimed at increasing self esteem, discipline and anger management skills. The program also aims to give participants the ability and will to return to either school, TAFE or employment.

In September 2001, the NSW Police Band performed at the Sensational Adelaide International Tattoo, held at the Adelaide Entertainment Centre. This event attracted positive community feedback, media attention, as well as national and international television coverage.

NSW Blue Light branches continue to operate at 48 locations throughout the state providing drug and alcohol free entertainment to young people through discos, camps, excursions and organised sporting events.

SUPPORT

Communications Group

More than 90 projects totalling $5.75 million were completed to improve radio communications in country NSW. These projects involved replacement of obsolete radio communications equipment, the establishment of new radio base sites to address black spots and improvements to logistic support to provide enhanced maintenance services. A digital Special Operation channel has also been extended to the Central Coast and Wollongong.

The entire Sydney mobile and portable fleet was enhanced to digital with the Ashfield (Channel 'F'), Bankstown (Channel 'G') and Parramatta (Channel 'H') radio districts converted to digital operation.

A trial also began during the reporting period of a number of technologies including a Closed User Group via OPTUS Mobile Satellite.

Crime Agencies

In November 2001, the Casino Intelligence Unit was created to investigate organised criminal activity at the Star City Casino, Darling Harbour. Then, in February 2002, the Gangs and Organised Crime Strike Force was established to investigate the most serious and complex gang-related activity.

Crime Agencies responded to 215 requests for assistance from Local Area Commands and numerous strike force investigations were undertaken into serious and major crime matters. Results included the arrest of 1,137 people charged with a total of 5,388 offences; the seizure of 149.19 kg of prohibited drugs worth almost $125.6 million.

Strike Force Harrisville officers investigating the disappearance and murder of schoolgirl Samantha Knight in 1986, charged a man with her murder after an exhaustive, long-term investigation. The man pleaded guilty, with inquiries continuing to locate her body.

Strike Force Watertown was established to investigate a number of sexual assaults committed during break and enter offences on elderly females in the Manly/ Dee Why areas. A man was arrested and charged with seven offences relating to one victim.

Millions of dollars in losses have also been prevented through extensive fraud alerts issued by the Commercial Crime Agency about the methods and false identities used by fraud offenders.

Information and Intelligence Centre

The IIC facilitated the implementation of the intelligence component of Phase III of the civilianisation program during the 2001-02 financial year. This involved the allocation of 53 unsworn positions to local area commands across the state, and the corresponding redeployment of police positions to fully operational front-line duties.

The Missing Persons Unit performed the national coordination role for the collection of DNA samples and information from the families of Australian victims of the September 11 terror attacks in the US.

The IIC implemented the new Pawnbrokers Weblink System in February 2002 to streamline the collection of transaction data that dealers are required, by legislation, to submit to NSW Police. Until recently, operational police have been collecting this data on floppy disk from the dealer's business and sending it to PBU for processing. The automation of this process will save numerous hours of work that can now be redirected to pro-active policing. The Weblink system enables dealers to send transaction details of pawned items to the NSW Police on a daily basis via the Internet. Once uploaded to the COPS system, it is available to all police officers to assist in recovering stolen property and identifying related criminal activity.

The IIC established the NSW Police Child Protection Register, which is responsible for the implementation of offender registrations relating to prescribed offences contained in the Child Protection (Offender Registration) Act. The IIC has been given responsibility for the management of the Register and has established a dedicated unit within the IIC.

The objective of the eNotices system is to provide both the technology and the work practices to improve the effectiveness of the Service in the execution and serving of warrants, orders, summonses and subpoenas. A working party comprising representatives from each of the metropolitan regions, specialist operations commands and the project team has been established, and commenced consultations in early February 2002.

The Missing Persons Application version 2 was released in early 2002, on time and on budget. The Missing Persons Application was the first operational information system made available on the Intranet. This application facilitates immediate access to and retrieval of information on missing persons and enhances the force's investigative capacity regarding missing persons. This version includes DNA storage and matching; multimedia (photos, video, audio and briefs online); customisation of missing persons posters; security and audit log safeguards; higher level search, reporting and analysis functions.

ACE 2001 (Analysis of the Crime Environment) is an intelligence tool combining elements of environmental scanning, crime pattern analysis and problem oriented strategy development. ACE facilitates the development of tailored solutions for specific crime problems and concentrates on situational and environmental causes of crime, as a basis for developing crime reduction strategies. The ACE Project, as implemented in the 2000-01 financial year was reviewed and refined, resulting in ACE 2001, which was implemented during the 2001-02 financial year.

State Protection Group

The State Protection Group continues to be recognised world wide for its experience in high-risk resolution. This is reflected in the attendance of Negotiation Unit Commander, Detective Inspector GM Abel, giving a presentation at the Seventh Annual Crisis Negotiation Seminar in Calgary in October 2001. SPG Commander, Chief Superintendent NK Hazzard, attended the G8 Summit Meeting in Alberta, Canada, in connection with security arrangements established to ensure the safety of world trade leaders attending the meetings in June and July 2002.

During the reporting period the Government passed legislation which provides for specially trained police dogs to carry out searches for firearms, similar to the searches by Drug Detection Dogs for drug suppliers or couriers. An additional 20 dogs and handlers are

now being trained and equipped to give effect to this new legislation. Ministerial approval was given in early 2002 for the acquisition and incorporation of an additional 20 firearms detection dogs and handlers, with the dogs expected to be operational in 2002-03.

Special Services Group

During 2001-02, the Special Services Group accepted and completed 2,624 dossiers. The following results indicate that all branches of the SSG are achieving high levels of productivity and client satisfaction: Six hundred and sixty-three people were charged and 2,809 charges preferred as a result of SSG assistance.

Support provided by SSG to the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in Queensland included the Aviation Support Branch, which provided a real time downlink to the Operational Command Centre at Maroochydore and the Major Incident Room at Queensland Police Headquarters.

SSG officers also displayed prompt and professional service in relation to the shooting of Senior Constable Glenn McEnallay. SSG played a pivotal role in the gathering of evidence and intelligence, which led to a number of arrests.

Meanwhile, the partnership with the Canberra Institute of Technology in relation to training delivery and course accreditation was confirmed during the reporting period.

Police Assistance Line

During the reporting period, 578,170 calls were answered with 348,910 COPS events and 52 COPS Information Reports created. During the year, PAL restructured its management levels and introduced 13 civilian team leaders, which coincided with the implementation of a performance and quality management framework that has seen major improvements in the performance of PAL.

Special Crime and Internal Affairs

SC&IA provided assistance to Operation Reed, established within a Local Area Command to investigate and resolve sex-based complaint matters. Assistance was also provided in the conduct of critical incident investigations and their review, as well as assistance in the development of guidelines in this area.

Operation Mascot, a NSW Crime Commission reference, was a long-term covert investigation which commenced in 1998 into police corruption, both historical and contemporary. It became overt in October 2001 with the start of the Police Integrity Commission Florida hearings. During the reporting period there were 52 days of public PIC Florida/ Mascot hearings - one of the most significant corruption investigations undertaken by NSW Police. Operation Mascot, which has achieved outstanding results, is ongoing.

Operation Anchor, also a NSW Crime Commission reference, is another long-term investigation into organised crime and corruption. Anchor has achieved significant results, the most recent being a seizure of $3 million cash in a drug-related operation.

Operation Orwell is a joint NSW Police Integrity Commission investigation into possible corruption and misconduct within the merit-based promotion system. This operation was significant in that it exposed systemic misconduct within the promotion system, which has led to several changes, with more expected to follow.

The focus of the Special Crime Unit is the identification and investigation of major crime and police corruption within NSW. Key priorities are to maintain this focus and to effectively manage human resource issues such as recruitment, selection, training and development. The SCU achieved the following results: Three major investigations, 456 other investigations, five police charged with 27 offences, two former officers charged with 41 offences, and 65 civilians arrested and charged with 202 offences. Assets worth $1.157 million were confiscated, with the seizure of $3 million cash and $20,000 in stolen property.

Forensic Services Group

The Criminal Identification Specialist Branch (CISB) introduced LiveScan electronic fingerprinting technology in 2000-01. As at 30 June 2002, 56 LiveScan devices have been installed at various locations across the state, with 19 of the devices being fully integrated with the National Automated Fingerprint Identification System (NAFIS). The introduction of this technology and its continued roll-out across the state has involved a re-engineering of the work practices in the Command, particularly involving the Ten Print and Latent Print Sections. As this technology provides NSW Police with the ability to link persons of interest to

previously unsolved crime while they are still in police custody, it has also necessitated changes to investigative work practices statewide.

The CISB established the Major Crime Review Unit in April 2001 to re-analyse the fingerprint evidence (both fingerprints and palm prints) gathered in relation to approximately 3,400 matters involving major crime offences committed over the last 30 years, utilising NAFIS (II) technology. The adoption of this technology has seen the establishment of a national palm print database and enabled palm prints developed at crime scenes to be electronically analysed for the first time. The review of major crimes has continued over the last year and for the 12 months ended 30 June 2002, 198 briefs incorporating 280 fingerprint case numbers have been reviewed. This has resulted in 59 identifications.

NSW Police has commenced to employ additional officers to perform the role of civilian 'Scene of Crime Officers' (SOCOs). At this stage, 53 officers have been employed and further SOCOs are planned.

The Crime Scene Operations Branch has restructured and there are currently two satellites located at the Sydney Police Centre and Westmead servicing the metropolitan area. The structure of the satellites allows for the provision of a high quality scientific response to scenes of major crime in a timely manner. Additionally, the satellite allows police specialists to work in conjunction with civilian scientific staff to support investigating police in solving major crime.

New equipment has also been introduced, including the Vacuum Metal Deposition (VMD) machine, which provides a more sensitive technique for the recovery of fingerprint evidence. It is particularly effective on old or deteriorated cases where traditional techniques have failed. It is also the preferred method for examining polymer bank notes.

The Rapid Alarm and Identification Device (RAID) is an instrument used to detect various chemical substances, including chemical agents and chemical weapons such as nerve, blister and choking gas, and blood agents, as well as toxic industrial chemicals. In the field, the RAID can also detect vapours produced from solvents used during the manufacture of illicit drugs.

The FSG also established the Forensic Procedures Implementation Team (FPIT) to manage and oversight four Prisoner Testing Teams who are responsible for obtaining DNA samples from all serious indictable offenders who are incarcerated at correctional institutions across NSW. At 30 June 2002, more than 10,400 DNA samples have been obtained.

Traffic Services Branch

TSB has continued its participation in national, state, region and local road safety and transport forums, enabling stakeholders to provide input into strategies and activities aimed at improving public safety. The Command has also provided strategic direction on road safety/traffic enforcement activities for NSW Police.

Targeted enforcement programs by the Traffic Support Group based on intelligence provided by the Intelligence Unit have shown a reduction in crime in those LACs where Traffic Services have been deployed.

TSB managed and supervised Task Force Sibu and coordinated the conduct of eight statewide traffic enforcement operations during the year targeting speed, alcohol, non-wearing of occupant restraints and driver fatigue (see table page 26). It was also responsible for the design and purchase of three Random Breath Testing/Command Post vehicles to address ongoing concern that alcohol consumption amongst drivers continues to be a major factor in fatal and injury crashes. The vehicles will be used to conduct high profile RBT throughout the state.

The Traffic Support Group (VIP cyclists) conducted operations in the following Local Area Commands: Bankstown, Harbourside, Brisbane/Waters and Tuggerah/Lakes. TSG also assisted with a seven-day speed enforcement operation in the Tweed/ Byron/ Richmond Local Area Commands, three day RBT operation in Albury, Operation Westsafe, the national heavy vehicle Operation Austrans, and at the Bathurst car races in October 2001.

The Transport Policy Unit co-ordinated five transit enforcement operations across the City Rail network.

Public Affairs Branch

During the reporting period the Police Media Unit issued more than 2,500 media releases, provided operational support to senior officers with 231 callouts and media conferences. The unit also received more than 46,000 calls from members of the media, with an average of almost 3,900 calls per month and 128 calls a day.

The Marketing Unit instigated filming of the first recruitment television commercial in 12 years. It was launched publicly by Commissioner Ken Moroney at the Nowra Career Day on 2 June 2002. The campaign was supported by a cinema version of the commercial, two 30 second radio commercials and press ads. Recruitment ads also appeared in New Zealand and interstate press and police journals. This year, recruitment received 30,000 responses from

Operation Name	Period	Dates
Slowdown	Labour Day	28/9/2001 to 1/10/2001
Drink Drive		15/11/2001 to 17/11/2001
Safe Arrival	Christmas-New Year	21/12/2001 to 4/1/2002
Safe Return	Australia Day	25/1/2001 to 28/1/2002
Austrans	Heavy Vehicles	1/5/2002 to 31/5/2002
Drink Drive		14/3/2002 to 16/3/2002
Tortoise	Easter	28/3/2002 to 1/4/2002
Stay Alert	Queen's Birthday	7/6/2002 to 10/6/2002

people interested in becoming a police officer and 21 per cent submitted applications.

The Marketing Unit attended the Royal Easter Show, winning first prize in the commercial exhibit category. The unit also instigated the Crime Stoppers Drug Crime Reporting Campaign, a four-month firearms amnesty, National Police Remembrance Day and the Police Open Day.

More than 600,000 visits (and in excess of 24 million hits) were made on the NSW Police Internet site, managed by the Public Affairs Branch, while more than 21.6 million pages were viewed via the Intranet.

HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES

Health Services

Random drug testing of police began in September 2001 and since that time, 416 officers have been randomly selected to undergo testing, with no positive results to illicit substances being recorded.

Human Resources Administration

The Human Resource Web-based Knowledge Bank was integrated into the Intranet, content expanded and access enhanced. Monthly visits to the Human Resources Intranet by employees have exceeded 20,000 with some 40 per cent of these outside normal business hours.

Internal Witness Support Unit

The Internal Witness Support Program continued to facilitate an environment that encourages all NSW Police members to feel confident in reporting corrupt and unethical behaviour. Amendments to the Police Act in November 2001 now provide greater protection for internal complainants by increasing the statute of limitations for detrimental action and strengthening the confidentiality requirements of complainant identity.

Workforce and Careers

The management of secondments to external agencies has been a priority for the directorate. In particular, the secondment of NSW Police officers to the Australian Federal Police (AFP) to be members of the United Nations Civilian Police Group (UNCIVPOL) in East Timor.

With the ongoing restructure of NSW Police, the Promotions and Selections Branch has played a major role in the provision of improved supervision and management skills in the field through the assessment, selection and appointment of officers for operational roles. The branch has also been responsible for the management of selection and appointment processes for all promotional positions.

The Selection Development Unit has provided psychological testing for policing students for entry into the force, as well as entry into 'high risk' areas within NSW Police (eg: Child Protection Enforcement Agency, State Protection Unit).

The Transfers Unit has continued to manage, process and approve transfers across the state, with particular consideration to special remote locations and hard to fill locations. The unit has also been responsible for the placement of Probationary Constables.

The Workforce Planning Unit continues to provide clients with job evaluation services, recruit projections, current and historical strength reports, and reviews of NSW Police locations relating to staffing and human resource issues. The introduction of SAP has also been a priority for this unit, so that accurate and timely advice may be provided to customers.

Reform of the police promotion process continues with the implementation of a new promotion process on 1 January 2002. Significant changes to the promotion process centred on:

- The use of a Pre-Qualifying Assessment (PQA) as the first stage of eligibility for all applicants.
- The inclusion of Qualifications and Management Team Comments as part of the Application Form process.
- The weighting and integration of results of the various components of the promotion process to determine the Merit List.
- The implementation of a number of new anti-corruption strategies within the process.

MANAGEMENT (CORPORATE) SERVICES

Infrastructure and Processing Services

With the introduction of the Firearms Amendment (Trafficking) Act on 1 July 2001, a firearms amnesty was held to give individuals an opportunity to register or surrender firearms without penalty. The amnesty initially ran from 1 July to 30 September 2001, however its success led to the one-month extension until 2 November 2001. During the amnesty, more than 72,000 registrations were issued and the Firearms Registry processed about 5,000 new licence applications.

During the reporting period, $16.816 million was spent upgrading and undertaking construction of new frontline policing facilities. New police stations were completed at Kogarah and Waratah, as well as stage one of the Sydney Police Centre carpark. A proposal has also been approved for the relocation of staff currently in leased buildings throughout Sydney, to a purpose-built building in Parramatta.

NSW Police has been trialing sedans fitted with prisoner screens and seats, as well as a large prisoner transport vehicle capable of carrying up to six officers and eight prisoners. A review is also being undertaken of the prisoner transport needs of the force.

ORGANISATIONAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT

Crime Management Support Unit

By the end of the reporting period, the unit had conducted a "support needs analysis" in 96 per cent of Local Area Commands across the state, aimed at identifying the strengths in crime management and opportunities for improvement.

Lectures were delivered by the CMSU to more than 600 new police recruits and a presentation was also made to related external agencies, such as the National Institute of Forensic Science.

Policy and Programs Unit

During the period the Ethnic Community Liaison Officer program was expanded, with the appointment of 26 officers, and a further 10 or more to follow in the coming year.

A Young Offenders Legal Referral (YOLR) has been implemented based on a model developed by Brewarrina Police. The purpose of the referral is to encourage young people to admit to offences, following legal advice, so they can be cautioned and therefore diverted away from the court system. The YOLR scheme has been endorsed by the NSW Ombudsman's office, Aboriginal Justice Advisory Council, the Department of Aboriginal Affairs, ATSIC and the Coalition of Aboriginal Legal Services.

COPS has been altered to provide police with the ability to generate better intelligence on alcohol-related crimes and, in particular, those incidents resulting from drinking on licensed premises.

Rural crime has long been recognised as having a significant impact on country communities. 32 Rural Crime Investigator positions are being created at non-metropolitan Local Area Commands. These officers provide a contact point for primary producers, give police an improved understanding of the problems facing rural communities and provide them with the tools they need to fight pastoral and agricultural crime.

Legislation has been passed to:

- create an offence of hunting, without a firearm, on any land without the permission of the occupier;
- provide for the issuing of penalty notices for trespass;
- prohibit the destruction of goats that are ear marked or wear ear tags;
- provide for the carrying of accredited documentation by drivers transporting farm livestock; and
- provide that police may stop vehicles carrying livestock for the purpose of inspecting that accredited documentation.

NSW Police has made an interactive CD which is now used as an internal training tool. A virtual tour of the farm allows officers to identify key crime prevention advice. The CDs are also being used by rural crime investigators to educate the community at field days and shows.

THE EXECUTIVE TEAM

Commissioner of Police: Ken Moroney (APM, MA) joined NSW Police in August 1965 and was appointed Commissioner by the NSW Government in May 2002. Previously, he held the position of Deputy Commissioner Field Operations from September 2001, until he was appointed as Senior Deputy Commissioner (from December 2001).

Commissioner of Police: Peter Ryan (QPM, BA {Hons}, DMS, MSc, Doctor of Laws {Hons Causa}, FRSA) left NSW Police in April 2002.

Deputy Commissioner Operations (previously Field Operations): Dave Madden (Ass. Dip. Just. Ad., BSoc Sci, M.Lett {Soc}, Grad.Cert. Mgt) joined NSW Police in 1978 and was appointed Deputy Commissioner in February 2002. The position of Deputy Commissioner Field Operations was held by Jeff Jarratt until September 2001, with the temporary appointment of Peter Walsh (APM) to the position between September 2001 and January 2002.

Deputy Commissioner Support (previously Specialist Operations): Andrew Scipione (MM, GCSM) joined NSW Police in 1980 and was appointed Deputy Commissioner in February 2002. The position of Deputy Commissioner Specialist Operations was held by Ken Moroney until his appointment as Senior Deputy Commissioner in December 2001.

Executive Director Management Services (renamed Corporate Services in February 2002): Colin Plowman (BA, MSc) was appointed in August 2001.

Acting Executive Director Human Resource Services: Ian Peters (B Ec) was appointed on 12 February 2002. He replaced Dr Edd Chadbourne (B Sc, MBA, PhD) who was appointed on 20 September, 1999.

Acting Executive Director Organisational Policy and Development: Sean Crumlin (LLB, MPP) was appointed in July 2000 and remains the Acting Executive Director of the renamed Executive Support Group. He joined NSW Police in April 1996.

OPERATIONS (previously Field Operations) is responsible for crime reduction. Regions provide the community with efficient, cost effective, intelligence driven policing that addresses crime and community safety issues.

City East Region Commander Dick Adams (APM, RFD) joined NSW Police in April 1971. Appointed to the position on 20 August, 1999.

Endeavour Region Supt Michael Plotecki joined NSW Police in January 1982 and held the position of Acting Commander from February to June 2002. Garry Dobson (B Bus, M Mgt) held the position from October 2001 before moving to Education Services in March 2002; Commander Morris West held the position from October 2000 to October 2001.

Georges River Region Commander Chris Evans (APM, BA Police Studies) joined NSW Police in November 1965.

Greater Hume Region Acting Commander Les Wales (MBA, B.Com) joined NSW Police in April 1978 and was appointed Acting Region Commander in February 2002. He held the position until 30 June 2002, when the region was dissolved as part of the restructure. A/Commander Wales replaced Clive Small (APM, BA (Hons), Dip Crim, Dip Pub Sect. Mgt) who joined NSW Police on October 1963 and was Commander from January 2001 to February 2002.

Hunter Region: Commander Terry Collins (APM) joined NSW Police in November 1971. He was appointed to the position in 1997.

Macquarie Region: Superintendent Alan Becke joined NSW Police in June 1966 and was Acting Region Commander from May 2002 until 30 June 2002. John Laycock (APM, Dip Law) joined NSW Police in 1967 and was appointed Commander from July 2001 until 12 May 2002. Commander Bruce Johnston (APM) joined the force in October 1963 and was commander from September 1999 to July 2001.

Northern Region: Assistant Commissioner Peter Walsh (APM) joined the force in November 1965 and was Region Commander from March 1998 to 30 June 2002.

North Metropolitan Region: Assistant Commissioner Robert (Bob) Waites (BA {CrimJustice}, MPubPolAdmin) joined NSW Police in 1966 and appointed to position in January 2001.

South Eastern Region: Commander Morris West (JP, DipCrimJust, PostGrad Dip Mgt) joined NSW Police in March 1975. He was appointed to the position in October 2001. Commander Garry Dobson (B Bus, M Mgt) joined the force in July 1975 and held the position from April to October 2001.

Southern Rivers Region: Commander Eric Gollan (APM) joined the force in May 1971. He was appointed to the position in December 1998 and retired from NSW Police in June 2002.

Western Region: Commander Doug Graham (BA) joined the force in October 1963 and retired on 30 June 2002.

Police and Community Youth Clubs: Acting Superintendent Paul Macmillan joined NSW Police in April 1981 and was appointed Acting Commander in November 2001. Superintendent Colin Hobden (B Bus, M Arts) joined the force in 1968. Appointed to position in 1998.

Education Services: Education Services recruits, trains and delivers competent probationary constables to the field, provides flexible course and program delivery for the ongoing education and development of serving members of the organisation and, identifies and develops potential successors to key leadership positions within the organisation.
Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson (B Bus, M Mgt) was appointed commander on 1 March 2002. He joined NSW Police in 1975 and replaced Commander David Madden, who held the position from 1 January 2001 until his appointment as Deputy Commissioner Operations in February 2002.

SUPPORT (formerly Specialist Operations) provides technical, investigative and specialist support to police at command and operational levels in the field when a crime or incident requires particular expertise outside of that available at local level.

The Communications Group is responsible for the delivery of radio communications services to police from six communication centres in the state. Commander Rick Del Monte joined NSW Police in 1976. He was appointed to the position on 1 March 2002. Dan Dillon (APM, National Medal First and Second Clasp) joined NSW Police in 1958 and was Commander from June 1999 until retiring February 2002.

Crime Agencies provides assistance in the investigation of major crime to local area and other NSW Police commands, as well as State and Federal law enforcement and regulatory agencies.
Commander from 1 January 2001, Graeme Morgan (APM, LLB {Hons}, LLM, M Bus). He joined NSW Police in February 1969.

Employee Management Branch was established to provide a one stop shop for NSW Police employees on issues relating to the management of staff. The branch has a role in consulting with key internal and external stakeholders in coordinating the development of the NSW Police corporate policy on employee management issues. The branch has been operating since 3 November 2000 and its functions fall under the Special Operations command. Superintendent Phillip Holder was appointed to the position of Commander in April 2000.

Forensic Services Group provides a timely, impartial and professional forensic service. This includes the collection, analysis and interpretation of forensic evidence; the identification or elimination of persons of interest; and assistance in the clarification of investigation outcomes. Director since joining NSW Police in September 1997: Dr Tony Raymond (B Sc {Hons}, Grad Cert, M Sc, PhD).

Information and Intelligence Centre facilitates the information flow within NSW Police and provides expert advice on intelligence practices. The IIC is primarily responsible for managing and supplying tactical, operational and strategic intelligence and assessments, collecting and providing operational police with information from external agencies. Commander John Laycock (APM, Dip Law) joined NSW Police in 1967 and was appointed Commander in February 2002. Nola Watson (BA, Grad Dip Ed, MA Pub Pol) was Director IIC from August 1997 to December 2001. She left NSW Police to take up a senior position with Insurance Australia Group (IAG).

Special Crime and Internal Affairs investigates police corruption and serious misconduct, as well as championing professional standards in complaint investigation management. Investigations by the command are overseen by the Police Integrity Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman. Commander from April 2001 to January 2002: Andrew Scipione, who joined the force in 1980. Commander Brian Reith (APM, BSS, A Dip JA, PG Dip Police Mgt) joined NSW Police in 1966 and took up the position on 17 January 2002.

The Police Assistance Line provides the community with a single point of contact for 24-hour reporting and processing of minor crime and incidents. The Director is Chris Beatson (MBA, Dip. FM) who has held the position since 4 June 2001.

The Protective Security Group provides close personal protection for VIPs, internationally protected persons and other dignitaries and carries out related intelligence gathering and risk/threat assessments. Commander since September 1997, Detective Superintendent Carolyn Smith (APM, National Medal and Clasp) joined NSW Police in April 1971.

The Public Affairs Branch is responsible for the dissemination of community safety information, public appeals for assistance and advertising campaigns such as recruitment and crime prevention. The branch supports operational police by providing media liaison services, particularly during major incidents, events, and internally communicating organisational and policy developments, training information, and changes to policing practice and the law. Liz Blieschke (MBA) was Director between June 2000 and February 2002. Tracey Arthur was Acting Director from February 2002 to June 2002, when Ross Neilson was appointed to the position.

Special Services Group gathers covert and electronic evidence and intelligence to support operational police. Commander Anthony Jeffries (APM, MPP, LLB {Hons}) joined the force in March 1965 and took up his current position in August 1995.

The State Protection Group directly supports operational police in 'High Risk' incidents such as sieges with a specialist tactical, negotiation, intelligence and command support service. The command also provides support with rescue and bomb disposal operations, operations requiring the services of the Dog Unit and witness security. SPG also provides security to police and state government offices with uniformed special constables. The NSW Police Armoury also forms part of the group. Chief Superintendent Norm Hazzard (APM, National Medal and Clasp) joined NSW Police in March 1965 and took up his current position as Commander in August 1992.

The Traffic Services Branch is responsible for the administration and policy aspects of traffic enforcement and defines the strategic direction associated with the organisation's commitment to reducing road trauma. Commander Ron Sorrenson (APM, Grad Dip Police Mgt, Assoc Dip Police Studies, Adv Cert Personnel Mgt) joined NSW Police in August 1965 and took up the position in February 1997.

MANAGEMENT (CORPORATE) SERVICES is responsible for the economic provision, coordination, maintenance, replenishment and improvement of resources supporting operational policing services. The unit is responsible for the provision of a number of strategic services to the NSW general public. The Firearms Registry is responsible for the registration and licensing of firearms, shooters and gun dealers. The Infringement Processing Bureau, provides a service to the public for the payment of fines associated with the issue of traffic infringement notices.

Financial Services provides high-level financial support and advice to the Commissioner, Commissioner's Executive Team and the Minister on the financial management of the NSW Police budget allocations. General Manager since October 1998, Piyush Bhatt (B Sc, FCA).

Court and Legal Services is responsible for providing advocacy, legal advice and summary prosecutorial services across the State. General Manager since July 1999, Michael North Holmes, (ADJA, MA, LLM) rejoined the Service in December 1997.

Business and Technology Services provides high-level technology communications facilities including telephone and computer equipment. In July 2001, Information Technology Services and Star Support were amalgamated into a new command, Business and Technology Services, which includes Client Services, Application Services, Network Services, Data Centre Services, Planning and Information Management Services, Administration Services, Computer Security Group and Desktop Technology Services. From February 2002, it became part of the Support Command. General Manager since January 2001, Tony Rooke.

Infrastructure and Processing Services provides all ancillary support services through its Firearms Registry, Fleet Management Services, Infringement Processing Bureau, Purchasing and Supply, Records and Information Process Services, Property Services and Security Industry Registry units. General Manager since December 2001 is Peter Wood. He replaced Acting General Manager Doug Walsham.

HUMAN RESOURCE SERVICES is responsible for delivering human resource solutions that assist the organisation to implement ongoing reform agenda and restructuring programs. The area's main functions are to build relationships to support police and administrative officers and making informed adjustments to processes/systems in areas such as health, welfare, promotions, transfer and tenure, workforce planning, internal witness support, human resource administration and industrial relations.

The Health Services Directorate was established to enhance the capacity of individual employees to cope with the mental and physical demands of working in a law enforcement environment. It oversees the organisation's Employee Assistance Program (EAP), critical incident support, Drug and Alcohol, Occupational Health and Safety and Rehabilitation programs. It comprises the Medical, Psychology, Drug and Alcohol, OH&S and Workers Compensation Sections. Director since May 2001, Gary Jackel (M Mgt), who joined NSW Police in 1982.

The Human Resources Administration Directorate supports the achievement of the reform agenda through providing a range of personnel services and policy services in the areas of administrative officer discipline, sick leave, performance management, PSSES, staff administration and human resource systems development, to operational and specialist managers in NSW Police. Director since February 2002, Bronwyn Jones, (Dip Lab Rel and the Law {Syd}, MA {UNSW}, MComm {UNSW}), joined NSW Police in February 2002. Director Ken Peterson (B Bus, M Mgt) held the position from May 2001 to January 2002.

The Industrial Relations Branch aims to achieve outcomes that benefit all parties attached to policing. Industrial Relations staff work closely with the executive and the leadership teams of various employee associations, following an inclusive consultative process. The branch assists with workplace reform, provides briefings on emerging industrial issues, participates in policy development, negotiates with unions and represents NSW Police before industrial tribunals and other bodies. Acting Director since February 2002, Joe Vass joined NSW Police in 1989.

Internal Witness Support coordinates and monitors support mechanisms for internal witnesses throughout the state. The Internal Witness Support Program continued to facilitate an environment which encourages and supports police who report corrupt and unethical behaviour. Amendments to the Police Act in November 2001 provide greater protection for internal complainants by increasing the statute of limitations for detrimental action and strengthening the

confidentiality requirements of a complainant's identity. Manager since June 1999, Glynnis Lapham (APM) joined NSW Police in March 1972.

The Workforce and Careers Directorate is responsible for the deployment of human resources throughout NSW Police through the management of assessment centres, transfers, placements, promotions and job-related research and policy design. The management of secondments to external agencies has been a priority for the Directorate. In particular, the secondment of NSW Police Officers to the Australian Federal Police (AFP) to be members of the United Nations Civilian Police Group (UNCIVPOL) in East Timor. Director since June 2002, Phil Holder (APM) joined NSW Police in June 1974. Ken Petersen (B Bus, M Mgt) joined NSW Police in May 1989 and held the position from January 2002 to June 2002.

ORGANISATIONAL POLICY AND DEVELOPMENT was established in July 2000 and collaboratively facilitates improved organisational performance, through strategically coordinated policy development implementation and review. Acting Executive Director, Sean Crumlin (LLB, MPP) was appointed in July 2000 and joined NSW Police in April 1996.

The Audit Group conducts a program of financial, thematic and system audits. It also conducts audits of all major information technology projects within NSW police to ensure cost effectiveness and efficiency. Commander since July 2000: Alan Hazard (BSSc, Assoc Dip Justice Studies, Dip OH&S Management) joined the force on 11 September 1972.

The Corporate Information Unit provides corporate data, performance indicators and analysis to the executive, in support of ethical, cost-effective crime reduction. Acting Commander since July 2000: Sean Hannen (BA DipEd, BSSc) who joined the force in 1988.

The Crime Management Support Unit's core function is to support, facilitate, mentor and coach Local Area Commands; improve the culture of NSW Police in conjunction with the executive, Region and Local Area Commanders; and encourage excellence in policing. Commander since April 2001, Superintendent Mark Goodwin (Grad Dip Police Mgt), who joined NSW Police In 1982.

The External Agencies Response Unit is the NSW Police liaison with external agencies (including Police Integrity Commission, NSW Ombudsman, NSW Coroner and Independent Commission Against Corruption) on corporate issues. The unit ensures timely, coordinated responses to external agency reports, recommendations and findings; as well as performing a risk management function through monitoring of media sources and external agency reports and hearings. Manager since May 2001 is Diane Elphinstone (BSc Hons, DipEd, MPP) who joined NSW Police in October 1997.

The Policy and Programs Unit provides strategic support and advice on complex social issues (that impact on vulnerable population groups) to operational police, specialist officers (both sworn and unsworn) and corporate spokespeople. The Policy and Programs Unit develops policy and standard operating procedures, translates legislation into operational guidelines, develops programs to assist and support operational police, develops position papers effecting police/community relations and responds to requests from the Commissioner, Ministry and Minister. Manager since July 2000: Cheryl McCoy (B Sw), who joined NSW Police in January 1999.

The Strategic Development Unit provides advice on strategic policy and legislative change, oversees the force's corporate and business planning processes, and oversees NSW Police's corporate governance stance. During the year the unit also worked closely with contractors APP Corporation to develop a strategic plan for reform to address issues raised in the Qualitative and Strategic Audit of the Reform Process (QSARP). Manager since July 2000 is Denis Leys (B Com, Dip Law {BAB}, ASA), who joined NSW Police in 1984.

COMMUNITY PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME

	2001-02	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98
Persons who perceive as a problem in their neighbourhood[b,c]:					
Housebreaking	77%	63%	62%	66%	62%
- Mean (1 to 3)	2.2				
Motor vehicle theft	73%	52%	51%	55%	50%
- Mean (1 to 3)	2.1				
Speeding cars or dangerous driving	76%	73%	72%	74%	68%
- Mean (1 to 3)	2.1				
Graffiti or other vandalism	63%	48%	44%	49%	44%
- Mean (1 to 3)	1.9				
Louts or gangs	55%	39%	36%	43%	36%
- Mean (1 to 3)	1.8				
Drunken or disorderly behaviour	56%	38%	35%	38%	30%
- Mean (1 to 3)	1.7				
Problems in the state[b]:					
Family violence	78%	76%	74%	81%	na
- Mean (1 to 3)	2.2				
Sexual assault	83%	73%	73%	80%	na
- Mean (1 to 3)	2.4				
Physical assault	88%	80%	80%	84%	na
- Mean (1 to 3)	2.4				
Illegal drugs	92%	88%	87%	89%	na
- Mean (1 to 3)	2.7				
People who feel safe/very safe[b,c]:					
At home alone at night	78%	85%	80%	79%	79%
- Mean (1 to 5)	4.0				
On public transport at night	20%	24%	21%	19%	23%
- Mean (1 to 5)	2.7				
Jogging/walking at night	38%	43%	36%	38%	37%
- Mean (1 to 5)	3.0				
Crime rate for particular incident types[d]:					
Households(percent), victims of -					
Break and enter	nya	6%	6%	6%	6%
Motor vehicle theft	nya	2%	2%	2%	2%
Persons victims of -					
Robbery[e]	nya	1%	1%	1%	1%
Assault	nya	4%	4%	4%	4%

Sources: A C Nielsen & ABS, Community Attitudes to Policing Survey; ABS, Crime & Safety Survey.
a - Figures for 1998-99 relate to period Jan to June only. b - 2001-02 results are for the 12 months to June 2002 and are not strictly comparable with earlier years. Figures for 2000-01 are for 12 months to November 2000, all other years are for 12 months to May.
c - The value shown in brackets after Mean shows the scale used. d- Relates to 12 months to April each year.
na - Not available. nya - Not yet available.

CHARTER AND PROFILE

The New South Wales Police:

- is Australia's oldest and largest police organisation and one of the largest in the English speaking world
- has 17,730 employees, including more than 13,700 police
- operates on land and sea and from the air
- polices an area of more than 801,600 square kilometres, which is comparable in size to Texas in the USA and double the combined geographic areas of England, Scotland and Wales
- serves a population of more than 6.6 million where more than 130 languages are spoken
- is a non-profit NSW Government department funded in 2001-02 at a nett cost of $1.6 billion.

Our overall objectives are to:

- reduce crime and violence to maximise the community's sense of safety and security
- attain a high level of public trust and confidence in police integrity
- deliver effective, appropriate quality policing services

Our major activities include:

- preventing and investigating crime
- community support
- ensuring the safety of road travellers
- performing and coordinating emergency and rescue functions
- traffic control
- intelligence analysis
- judicial support

HISTORY

- In August 1789, Governor Arthur Phillip established the first civilian police force in Australia.
- The NSW Police Service was established by the Police Regulation Act 1862, which was replaced by the Police Regulation Act 1899.
- In mid 1987, the NSW Police Force (operations) and the NSW Police Department (policy and administrative support) were amalgamated and formalised by the Police Service Act 1990, which, as amended, is the legislation governing the organisation.
- In a restructure effective from July 1997, 80 local area commands were created in 11 regions to provide community-based policing.
- A major restructure announced in February 2002, and effective from 1 July, 2002, involved the devolution of the 11 regions into five regions.
- The Commissioner's Executive Team is responsible for support, operation and administrative commands that serve the public and meet the needs of NSW Police.
- The Executive Team reports directly to the Commissioner of Police.
- The Commissioner is the force's chief executive officer.

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Pursuant to section 45F of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983, we state that:

(a) the accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983*, the *Financial Reporting Code for Budget Dependent General Government Sector Agencies*, the applicable clauses of the *Public Finance and Audit Regulation 2000*, applicable Australian Accounting Standards, other mandatory professional reporting requirements and Treasury Accounting Policy Statements;

(b) the statements exhibit a true and fair view of the financial position and transactions of the NSW Police; and

(c) we are not aware of any circumstances which would render any particulars included in the financial statements to be misleading or inaccurate.

K. E. Moroney
Commissioner
Dated: 13/9/02

Piyush Bhatt
General Manager, Financial Services
Dated: 13/9/02

GPO BOX 12
SYDNEY NSW 2001

INDEPENDENT AUDIT REPORT

NSW Police
(formerly the Police Service of New South Wales)

To Members of the New South Wales Parliament

Scope

I have audited the accounts of the NSW Police for the year ended 30 June 2002. The Commissioner is responsible for the financial report consisting of the accompanying statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, statement of cash flows, program statement - expenses and revenues and summary of compliance with financial directives, together with the notes thereto as set out on pages 1 to 21, and information contained therein. My responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial report to Members of the New South Wales Parliament based on my audit as required by the *Public Finance and Audit Act 1983* (the Act). My responsibility does not extend to an assessment of the assumptions used in formulating budget figures disclosed in the financial report.

My audit has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Act and Australian Auditing Standards to provide reasonable assurance whether the financial report is free of material misstatement. My procedures included examination, on a test basis, of evidence supporting the amounts and other disclosures in the financial report, and the evaluation of accounting policies and significant accounting estimates.

These procedures have been undertaken to form an opinion whether, in all material respects, the financial report is presented fairly in accordance with the requirements of the Act, Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements, in Australia, so as to present a view which is consistent with my understanding of the NSW Police's financial position, the results of its operations and its cash flows.

The audit opinion expressed in this report has been formed on the above basis.

Audit Opinion

In my opinion, the financial report of the NSW Police complies with section 45E of the Act and presents fairly in accordance with applicable Accounting Standards and other mandatory professional reporting requirements the financial position of the NSW Police as at 30 June 2002 and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended.

R J Sendt
Auditor-General

SYDNEY
17 September 2002

NSW Police (formerly "The Police Service of New South Wales")

Statement of Financial Performance for the Year Ended 30 June 2002

	Notes	Actual 2002 $000	Budget 2002 $000	Actual 2001 $000
Expenses				
Operating expenses				
Employee related	2(a)	1,245,086	1,225,502	1,251,782
Other operating expenses	2(b)	274,482	248,304	317,468
Maintenance		13,404	10,547	14,253
Depreciation	2(c)	54,534	55,488	52,792
Grants and subsidies	2(d)	7,706	-	5
Other expenses	2(e)	2,078	1,621	1,508
Total Expenses		**1,597,290**	**1,541,462**	**1,637,808**
Less:				
Retained Revenue				
Sale of goods and services	3(a)	35,667	40,665	31,096
Investment income	3(b)	1,226	1,400	2,224
Grants and contributions	3(c)	15,439	6,274	52,773
Other revenue	3(d)	2,684	1,137	4,849
Total Retained Revenue		**55,016**	**49,476**	**90,942**
Gain/(loss) on disposal of non-current assets	4	**(3,194)**	**(1,789)**	**4,213**
NET COST OF SERVICES	23	**(1,545,468)**	**(1,493,775)**	**(1,542,653)**
Government Contributions				
Recurrent appropriation	5	1,311,561	1,280,064	1,315,416
Capital appropriation	5	68,052	63,066	47,127
(Asset sale proceeds transferred to the Crown Entity)		(2,461)	(700)	(1,221)
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee entitlements and other liabilities	6	155,731	159,050	166,368
Total Government Contributions		**1,532,883**	**1,501,480**	**1,527,690**
SURPLUS/ (DEFICIT) FOR THE YEAR		**(12,585)**	**7,705**	**(14,963)**
NON-OWNER TRANSACTION CHANGES IN EQUITY				
Net increase /(decrease) in asset revaluation reserve	16	13,867	670	31,457
Reversal of revaluation balance for assets disposed of	16	1,169	-	1,114
TOTAL REVENUES, EXPENSES AND VALUATION ADJUSTMENTS RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY	16	**15,036**	**670**	**32,571**
TOTAL CHANGES IN EQUITY OTHER THAN THOSE RESULTING FROM TRANSACTIONS WITH OWNERS AS OWNERS	16	**2,451**	**8,375**	**17,608**

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

NSW Police (formerly "The Police Service of New South Wales")

Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2002

	Notes	Actual 2002 $000	Budget 2002 $000	Actual 2001 $000
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Cash	8	13,296	35,294	17,197
Receivables	9	16,813	15,002	15,016
Inventories	10	2,256	2,644	2,644
Other	11	7,526	5,265	5,093
Total Current Assets		**39,891**	**58,205**	**39,950**
Non-Current Assets				
Property, Plant and Equipment				
- Land and Buildings	12	549,848	532,383	529,904
- Plant and Equipment	12	216,157	210,181	204,811
Total Property, Plant and Equipment		**766,005**	**742,564**	**734,715**
Total Non-Current Assets		**766,005**	**742,564**	**734,715**
Total Assets		**805,896**	**800,769**	**774,665**
LIABILITIES				
Current Liabilities				
Payables	13	25,699	24,029	23,179
Employee entitlements and other provisions	14	156,248	151,894	137,894
Other	15	15,324	9,916	7,037
Total Current Liabilities		**197,271**	**185,839**	**168,110**
Non-Current Liabilities				
Employee entitlements and other provisions	14	8,409	8,790	8,790
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**8,409**	**8,790**	**8,790**
Total Liabilities		**205,680**	**194,629**	**176,900**
Net Assets		**600,216**	**606,140**	**597,765**
EQUITY				
Reserves	16	98,279	85,082	84,412
Accumulated funds	16	501,937	521,058	513,353
Total Equity		**600,216**	**606,140**	**597,765**

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

Statement of Cash Flows for the Year Ended 30 June 2002

	Notes	Actual 2002 $000	Budget 2002 $000	Actual 2001 $000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Payments				
Employee related		(1,138,611)	(1,079,398)	(1,129,387)
Grants and subsidies		(7,706)	-	(5)
Other		(325,454)	(288,944)	(324,521)
Total Payments		**(1,471,771)**	**(1,368,342)**	**(1,453,913)**
Receipts				
Sale of goods and services		36,065	40,665	32,616
Interest received		1,733	1,500	1,836
Other		49,971	39,100	49,880
Total Receipts		**87,769**	**81,265**	**84,332**
Cash Flows from Government				
Recurrent appropriation		1,312,173	1,280,064	1,315,416
Capital appropriation		68,306	63,066	47,127
Asset sale proceeds transferred to the Crown Entity		(2,461)	(700)	(1,221)
Cash reimbursements from the Crown Entity		72,610	27,200	60,098
NET CASH FLOWS FROM GOVERNMENT		**1,450,628**	**1,369,630**	**1,421,420**
NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	22	**66,626**	**82,553**	**51,839**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Proceeds from sale of Land and Buildings, and Plant and Equipment		3,063	1,500	3,847
Purchases of Land and Buildings, and Plant and Equipment		(73,590)	(65,956)	(63,782)
NET CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		**(70,527)**	**(64,456)**	**(59,935)**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH		**(3,901)**	**18,097**	**(8,096)**
Opening cash and cash equivalents	8	17,197	17,197	25,293
CLOSING CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	8	**13,296**	**35,294**	**17,197**

The accompanying notes form part of these statements.

NSW Police (formerly "The Police Service of New South Wales") Program Statement - Expenses and Revenues for the year Ended 30 June 2002

EXPENSES & REVENUES	Program 60.1.1* 2002 $000	Program 60.1.1* 2001 $000	Program 60.1.2* 2002 $000	Program 60.1.2* 2001 $000
Expenses				
Operating expenses				
- Employee related	749,542	790,876	249,017	276,143
- Other operating expenses	165,238	200,576	54,896	70,034
Maintenance	8,069	9,005	2,681	3,144
Depreciation and amortisation	32,830	33,354	10,907	11,646
Grants and subsidies	4,639	3	1,541	1
Other expenses	2,075	953	2	333
Total Expenses	**962,393**	**1,034,767**	**319,044**	**361,301**
Retained Revenue				
Sale of goods and services	15,468	19,647	4,174	6,860
Investment income	738	1,405	245	491
Grants and contributions	6,649	33,342	1,841	11,642
Other revenue	1,616	3,063	537	1,070
Total Retained Revenue	**24,471**	**57,457**	**6,797**	**20,063**
Gain/ (loss) on disposal of non-current assets	(1,923)	2,662	(639)	929
NET COST OF SERVICES	**(939,845)**	**(974,648)**	**(312,886)**	**(340,309)**
Government contributions**	-	-	-	-
NET EXPENDITURE/(REVENUE) FOR THE YEAR	**(939,845)**	**(974,648)**	**(312,886)**	**(340,309)**

ADMINISTERED REVENUES	Program 60.1.1* 2002 $000	Program 60.1.1* 2001 $000	Program 60.1.2* 2001 $000	Program 60.1.2* 2000 $000
Administered Revenues				
Consolidated Fund				
- Taxes, fees and fines	-	-	-	-
- Other	-	-	-	-
Total Administered Revenues	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

* The name and purpose of each program is summarised in Note 7.

** Appropriations are made on an agency basis and not to individual programs. Consequently, government contributions must be included in the 'Not Attributable' column.

Program 60.1.3*		Program 60.1.4*		Not Attributable		Total	
2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
118,283	84,871	128,244	99,892	-	-	**1,245,086**	**1,251,782**
26,076	21,524	28,272	25,334	-	-	**274,482**	**317,468**
1,273	966	1,381	1,138	-	-	**13,404**	**14,253**
5,181	3,579	5,616	4,213	-	-	**54,534**	**52,792**
732	1	794	-	-	-	**7,706**	**5**
1	102	-	120	-	-	**2,078**	**1,508**
151,546	**111,043**	**164,307**	**130,697**	**-**	**-**	**1,597,290**	**1,637,808**
15,729	2,108	296	2,481	-	-	**35,667**	**31,096**
116	151	127	177	-	-	**1,226**	**2,224**
6,002	3,578	947	4,211	-	-	**15,439**	**52,773**
255	329	276	387	-	-	**2,684**	**4,849**
22,102	**6,166**	**1,646**	**7,256**	**-**	**-**	**55,016**	**90,942**
(303)	286	(329)	336	-	-	**(3,194)**	**4,213**
(129,747)	**(104,591)**	**(162,990)**	**(123,105)**	**-**	**-**	**(1,545,468)**	**(1,542,653)**
-	-	-	-	1,532,883	1,527,690	**1,532,883**	**1,527,690**
(129,747)	**(104,591)**	**(162,990)**	**(123,105)**	**1,532,883**	**1,527,690**	**(12,585)**	**(14,963)**

Program 60.1.3*		Program 60.1.4*		Not Attributable		Total	
2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001	2002	2001
$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000	$000
-	-	-	-	137,741	145,660	**137,741**	**145,660**
-	-	-	-	3,286	459	**3,286**	**459**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**141,027**	**146,119**	**141,027**	**146,119**

NSW Police (formerly "The Police Service of New South Wales")
Summary of Compliance with Financial Directives

	2002			
	Recurrent Appropriation $000	Expenditure / Net Claim on Consolidated Fund $000	Capital Appropriation $000	
Original Budget Appropriation / Expenditure				
• Appropriation Act	1,280,064	1,270,951	63,066	
• Additional Appropriations	-	-	2,100	
• s 21A PF&AA - special appropriation	-	-	-	
• s 24 PF&AA - transfers of functions between departments	-	-	-	
• s 26 PF&AA - Commonwealth specific purpose payments	-	-	-	
	1,280,064	**1,270,951**	**65,166**	
Other Appropriations / Expenditure				
• Treasurer's Advance	41,526	40,610	4,040	
• Section 22 - expenditure for certain works and services	-	-	-	
• Transfers from another agency (s25 of the Appropriation Act)	-	-	-	
	41,526	**40,610**	**4,040**	
Total Appropriations [Subtotal 2] / Expenditure / Net Claim on Consolidated Fund [Total 1] (includes transfer payments)	**1,321,590**	**1,311,561**	**69,206**	
Amount Drawn Down Against Appropriations [Total 3]		**1,312,173**		
Liability to Consolidated Fund* [Total 4]		**(612)**		

Notes:

- This Summary of Compliance is based on the assumption that Consolidated Fund moneys are spent first (except where otherwise identified or prescribed).
- The "Liability to Consolidated Fund" represents the difference between "Amount drawn down against Appropriation" and the "Total Expenditure / Net Claim on Consolidated Fund ".

	2001				
	Expenditure/ Net Claim on Consolidated Fund $000	Recurrent Appropriation $000	Expenditure/ Net Claim on Consolidated Fund $000	Capital Appropriation $000	Expenditure/ Net Claim on Consolidated Fund $000
	62,306	1,325,332	1,312,411	60,837	58,499
	1,708	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
	-				
		-	-	-	-
	-				
	64,014	**1,325,332**	**1,312,411**	**60,837**	**58,499**
	4,038	2,528	1,442	-	-
	-	2,097	2,097	-	-
	-	(8,111)	-	-	-
	4,038	**3,486**	**3,539**	**-**	**-**
	68,052	**1,321,846**	**1,315,950**	**60,837**	**58,499**
	68,306		**1,315,416**		**47,127**
	(254)		**NIL**		**NIL**

1. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(a) Reporting Entity

The NSW Police, as a reporting entity, includes its commercial activities, namely: commercial infringement processing, uniform sales and academy operations.

The name of "The Police Service of New South Wales" has been changed to "NSW Police" by Police Service Amendment (NSW Police) Act 2002.

The reporting entity is consolidated as part of the NSW Total State Sector and as part of the NSW Public Accounts.

(b) Basis of Accounting

The NSW Police's financial statements are a general purpose financial report which has been prepared on an accruals basis and in accordance with:

- applicable Australian Accounting Standards(AAS);
- other authoritative pronouncements of the Australian Accounting Standards Board (AASB);
- Urgent Issues Group (UIG) Consensus Views;
- the requirements of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983;
- the requirements of the Public Finance and Audit Regulations 2000; and
- the Financial Reporting Directions published in the Financial Reporting Code for Budget Dependent General Government Sector Agencies or issued by the Treasurer under section 9(2)(n) of the Act.

Where there are inconsistencies between the above requirements, the legislative provisions have prevailed.

In the absence of a specific Accounting Standard, other authoritative pronouncements of the AASB or UIG Consensus View, the hierarchy of other pronouncements as outlined in AAS 6 "Accounting Policies" is considered.

Except for land and buildings and plant and equipment, some of which are recorded at valuation, the financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention.

All amounts are rounded to the nearest one thousand dollars and are expressed in Australian currency.

(c) Administered Activities

The NSW Police administers, but does not control, certain revenues on behalf of the Crown Entity. It is accountable for the transactions relating to those administered revenues but does not have the discretion, for example, to deploy the resources for the achievement of its own objectives.

Transactions and balances relating to the administered revenues are not recognised as revenues of the NSW Police, but are disclosed in the accompanying schedules as Administered Revenues.

The cash basis of accounting has been adopted for the reporting of the administered revenues. However, the cash basis is not materially different from the accrual basis.

(d) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised when the NSW Police has control of the good or right to receive, it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the NSW Police and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Additional comments regarding the accounting policies for the recognition of revenue are discussed below.

(i) Parliamentary Appropriations and Contributions from Other Bodies

Parliamentary appropriations and contributions from other bodies (including grants and donations) are generally recognised as revenues when the NSW Police obtains control over the assets comprising the appropriations / contributions. Control over appropriations and contributions is normally obtained upon the receipt of cash.

An exception to the above is when appropriations are unspent at year-end. In this case, the authority to spend the money lapses and generally the unspent amount must be repaid to the Consolidated Fund in the following financial year. As a result, unspent appropriations are accounted for as liabilities rather than revenue.

The liability is disclosed in Note 15 as part of "Current Liabilities- Other". The amount will be repaid and the liability will be extinguished next financial year.

(ii) Sale of Goods and Services

Revenue from the sale of goods and services comprises revenue from the provision of products or services, ie, user charges. User charges are recognised as revenue when the NSW Police obtains control of the assets that result from them.

(iii) Investment Income

Interest revenue is recognised as it accrues. Rent revenue is recognised in accordance with AAS 17, "Leases".

(e) Employee Entitlements

(i) Salaries and Wages, Annual Leave, Sick Leave and Oncosts

Liabilities for salaries and wages, and annual leave are recognised and measured as the amount unpaid at the reporting date at current pay rates in respect of employees services up to that date.

Unused non-vesting sick leave does not give rise to a liability as it is not considered probable that sick leave taken in the future will be greater than the entitlements accrued in the future.

The outstanding amounts of payroll tax, workers compensation insurance premiums and fringe benefits tax, which are consequential to employment, are recognised as liabilities and expenses where the employee entitlements to which they relate have been recognised.

(ii) Long Service Leave and Superannuation

The liabilities for long service leave and superannuation of the NSW Police are assumed by the Crown Entity. The NSW Police accounts for the liability as having been extinguished resulting in the amount assumed being shown as part of the non-monetary revenue item described as Acceptance by the Crown Entity of Employee Entitlements and Other Liabilities.

Long service leave is measured on a nominal basis. The nominal method is based on the remuneration rates at year end for all employees with five or more years of service. It is considered that this measurement technique produces results not materially different from the estimate determined by using the present value basis of measurement.

The superannuation expense for the financial year is determined by using the formulae specified in the Treasurer's Directions. The expense for certain superannuation schemes (ie, Basic Benefit and First State Super) is calculated as a percentage of the employees salary. For other superannuation schemes (ie, State Superannuation Scheme and State Authorities Superannuation Scheme), the expense is calculated as a multiple of the employees superannuation contributions.

(iii) Non-Renewal Benefit

Commissioned Police officers employed under fixed term appointment are entitled to the payment of non-renewal benefits equal to 12.5 per cent of the accumulated salary earnings for each completed term of appointment. Such benefits will only be payable upon the officer's termination from the NSW Police.

Liabilities for non-renewal benefits are recognised from the beginning of the first fixed term appointment of each officer and are measured on the accumulated salary earnings of the officers at reporting date. Total non-renewal benefit liability as at 30 June 2002 was $19.8 million, compared to $18.2 million, in the previous year.

(f) Insurance

The insurance activities of the NSW Police are conducted through the NSW Treasury Managed Fund Scheme of self insurance for Government agencies. GIO Australia Limited, the Fund Manager, determines the expense (premium) based on past experience and comparison with interstate benchmarks.

(g) Accounting for the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST, except:

- the amount of GST incurred by the NSW Police as a purchaser that is not recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of an asset or as part of an item of expense.
- receivables, payables and cash flows are stated on a gross basis with the amount of GST included.

(h) Acquisition of Assets

The cost method of accounting is used for the initial recording of all acquisitions of assets controlled by the NSW Police. Cost is determined as the fair value of the assets given as consideration plus the costs incidental to the acquisition.

Assets acquired at no cost, or for nominal consideration, are initially recognised as assets and revenues at their fair value at the date of acquisition. Fair value means the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between a knowledgeable, willing buyer and a knowledgeable, willing seller in an arm's length transaction.

Assets transferred as a result of restructuring of administrative arrangements are recognised at their carrying value at the time of transfer.

Where settlement of any part of cash consideration is deferred, the amounts payable in the future are discounted to their present value at the acquisition date. The discount rate used is the incremental borrowing rate, being the rate at which a similar borrowing could be obtained.

(i) Plant and Equipment

Plant and equipment costing $5,000 and above individually are capitalised. In addition, personal computer systems (including printers) and communications equipment valued at $500 or more, are also capitalised.

(j) Revaluation of Physical Non-Current Assets

The NSW Police's building portfolio consists of land, police residences and police stations. Police stations and associated administrative areas are valued based on the estimated written down replacement cost of the most appropriate modern equivalent replacement facility having a similar service potential to the existing asset. Land is valued on an existing use basis, subject to any restrictions or enhancements since acquisition. The land component of the building portfolio and police residences have been revalued with market value as the basis for revaluation.

Land and buildings are revalued over a three-year cycle. NSW Police undertake this progressive method of revaluation in accordance with Treasury Guidelines and AAS 38 "Revaluation of Non-Current Assets". The last such revaluation was completed on 30 April 2002 and was based on an independent assessment. The 2002 revaluation is the second year of the current cycle. In 2002 the Northern, Northern Metropolitan, and Hunter Regions' land and building assets were revalued. Aircraft were revalued in May 2002 by accredited valuers from Airclaims Pty Ltd. These were revalued to market value. All land and building revaluations are undertaken by accredited valuers employed by the State Valuation Office, to ensure consistency.

In accordance with Treasury policy, the NSW Police has applied the AAS 38 "Revaluation of Non-Current Assets" transitional provisions for the public sector and has elected to continue to apply the existing revaluation basis, while Treasury's policy on fair value is finalised. It is expected, however, that in most instances the current valuation methodology will approximate fair value.

When revaluing non-current assets by reference to current prices for assets newer than those being revalued (adjusted to reflect the present condition of the assets), the gross amount and the related accumulated depreciation is separately restated.

Otherwise, any balances of accumulated depreciation existing at the revaluation date in respect of those assets are credited to the asset accounts to which they relate. The net asset accounts are then increased or decreased by the revaluation increments or decrements.

The recoverable amount test has not been applied as the NSW Police is a not-for-profit entity whose service potential is not related to the ability to generate net cash inflows.

Revaluation increments are credited directly to the asset revaluation reserve, except that, to the extent that an increment reverses a revaluation decrement in respect of that class of asset previously recognised as an expense in the surplus / deficit, the increment is recognised immediately as revenue in the surplus / deficit.

Revaluation decrements are recognised immediately as expenses in the surplus / deficit, except that, to the extent that a credit balance exists in the asset revaluation reserve in respect of the same class of assets, they are debited directly to the asset revaluation reserve.

Revaluation increments and decrements are offset against one another within a class of non-current assets, but not otherwise.

(k) Depreciation of Non-Current Physical Assets

Depreciation is provided for on a straight line basis for all depreciable assets so as to write off the depreciable amount of each asset as it is consumed over its useful life to the NSW Police. Land is not a depreciable asset.

All material separately identifiable component assets are recognised and depreciated over their shorter useful lives, including those components that in effect represent major periodic maintenance.

Current depreciation rates are as follows:

Class	*Asset Class Name*	*Rate*
A	Aircraft	15%
B	Buildings & improvements	useful life per asset
C	Computers	25%
D	Computer software	10%
E	Furniture & fittings	10%
F	Plant and equipment	10%
G	Marine equipment	5%
H	Transport equipment	15%
I	Office equipment	10%
J	Scientific apparatus	15%
K	Radio communications	15%
M	Firearms & dangerous weapons	10%
N	Musical instruments	10%
P	Livestock	12.5%

(l) Maintenance and repairs

The costs of maintenance are charged as expenses as incurred, except where they relate to the replacement of a component of an asset, in which case the costs are capitalised and depreciated.

(m) Leased assets

A distinction is made between finance leases which effectively transfer from the lessor to the lessee substantially all the risks and benefits incidental to ownership of the leased assets, and operating leases under which the lessor effectively retains all such risks and benefits.

The NSW Police does not have any finance leases.

Operating lease payments are charged to the Statement of Financial Performance in the periods in which they are incurred.

(n) Receivables

Receivables are recognised and carried at cost, based on the original invoice amount less a provision for any uncollectible debts. An estimate for doubtful debts is made when collection of the full amount is no longer probable. Bad debts are written off as incurred.

(o) Inventories

The NSW Police maintains an inventory of uniforms and pre-printed forms and stationery some of which are resold to external customers. All inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Standard costs are used in determining the cost of inventories and in the calculation of the cost of goods sold.

At around November each year, the NSW Police reviews the standard costs used for pricing inventories and makes appropriate adjustments to the inventory costs. Service agreements with external customers require that standard costs (ie. inventory catalogue prices) be fixed for a period of twelve months.

(p) Trust Funds

The NSW Police receives monies in a trustee capacity as set out in Note 23. As the NSW Police performs only a custodial role in respect of these monies, and because the monies cannot be used for the achievement of the NSW Police's own objectives, these funds are not recognised in the financial statements.

(q) Other assets

Other assets including prepayments are recognised on a cost basis.

(r) Payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the NSW Police and other amounts.

(s) Budgeted amounts

The budgeted amounts are drawn from the budgets as formulated at the beginning of the financial year and with any adjustments for the effects of additional appropriations, s 21A, s 24 and / or s 26 of the Public Finance and Audit Act 1983.

The budgeted amounts in the Statement of Financial Performance and the Statement of Cash Flows are generally based on the amounts disclosed in the NSW Budget Papers (as adjusted above). However, in the Statement of Financial Position, the amounts vary from the budget Papers, as the opening balances of the budgeted amounts are based on carried forward actual amounts ie. per the audited financial statements (rather than carried forward estimates).

(t) Program allocations

The NSW Police's revenue and expenditure have been allocated to specific programs based on the result of activity-based costing through the roster system in 2002.

	2002 $000	2001 $000
2. EXPENSES		
(a) Employee related expenses comprise the following specific items:		
Salaries and wages (including recreation leave)	995,701	999,627
Superannuation	107,207	104,904
Long service leave	41,878	54,948
Workers' compensation premiums	24,966	18,147
Payroll tax and fringe benefits tax	72,649	72,349
Other	2,685	1,807
	1,245,086	**1,251,782**
(b) Other operating expenses		
Auditor's remuneration - audit or review of the financial reports	330	318
Cost of sales	1,968	2,293
Bad and doubtful debts	416	263
Operating lease rental expense - minimum lease payments	28,537	26,866
Insurance	25,280	22,485
Other building expenses	11,432	10,407
Subsistence and transport	14,613	20,338
Motor vehicle, launches and aircraft	43,961	48,963
Fees for services rendered	74,690	109,044
Gas and electricity	6,001	6,146
Postal and telephone	29,269	29,941
Maintenance contracts and agreements	12,762	13,511
Stores, printing and other	25,223	26,893
	274,482	**317,468**
(c) Depreciation		
Aircraft	1,146	1,343
Buildings and improvements	18, 294	17,447
Computers	9,659	9,677
Computer Software	5,349	4,957
Furniture & fittings	3,315	3,050
Plant & equipment	1,236	1,554
Marine equipment	790	858
Transport equipment	508	515
Office equipment	1,601	1,652
Scientific apparatus	3,877	3,424
Radio communications	7,633	7,467
Firearms & dangerous weapons	989	641
Musical instruments	5	4
Livestock	132	203
	54,534	**52,792**
The depreciation for each class of depreciable assets has been calculated based on the rates as set out in Note 1(k)		
(d) Grants and subsidies		
Community youth projects and adolescent support programs	7,706	5
	7,706	**5**

	2002 $000	2001 $000
(e) Other expenses		
Witness expenses	2,070	1,477
Firearms purchase scheme	8	31
	2,078	**1,508**

3. REVENUES

(a) Sale of goods and services:		
Rents and leases - other	3,579	3,428
Academy operations	2,872	3,736
Inventory sales to other agencies	2,962	3,225
Officers on loan	3,600	3,586
Interviews regarding accidents	1,042	1,156
Commercial Infringement Bureau	13,720	9,029
Insurance reports	694	726
Minor sales of goods and services	7,198	6,210
	35,667	**31,096**
(b) Investment income		
Interest - NSW Treasury	1,226	2,224
	1,226	**2,224**
(c) Grants and contributions		
Roads & Traffic Authority (RTA) Road Trauma Program*	5,127	3,733
Alcohol and Drug Related Crime Program	585	795
Commonwealth Aboriginal Employment Scheme	42	445
Commonwealth New Apprenticeship Incentive Scheme	127	318
SOCOG Value In Kind Sponsorship	-	38,144
Grants for capital works projects	8,900	7,965
Other	658	1,373
	15,439	**52,773**

*RTA and NSW Police have put in place an Enhancement Enforcement Program (EEP) to augment traffic enforcement services where RTA provide ancillary funds for additional activity through overtime and rostered days for police overtime. NSW Police is reimbursed costs incurred through this program.

(d) Other revenue		
Telstra Strategic Pricing Agreement (SPA) rebates	1,446	2,098
Workers' compensation premiums rebate	-	195
Recovery of CrimTrac expenditure	-	1,067
Gain on stock revaluations	463	319
Recognition of pre-existing but previously unidentified assets	470	88
Insurance proceeds from claims	47	98
Other	258	984
	2,684	**4,849**

	2002 $000	2001 $000

4. GAIN/(LOSS) ON DISPOSAL OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Gain/ (loss) on disposal of land and buildings		
Proceeds from disposal	2,624	12,585
Written down value of assets disposed	(2,563)	(5,848)
Net gain / (loss) on disposal of land and buildings	**61**	**6,737**
Gain/ (loss) on disposal of plant and equipment		
Proceeds from disposal	439	1,423
Written down value of assets disposed	(3,694)	(3,947)
Net gain / (loss) on disposal of plant and equipment	**(3,255)**	**(2,524)**
Gain / (loss) on disposal of non-current assets	**(3,194)**	**4,213**

5. APPROPRIATION

Recurrent appropriations

Total recurrent drawdowns from Treasury (per Summary of Compliance)	1,312,173	1,315,416
Less: Liability to Consolidated Fund (per Summary of Compliance)	(612)	-
Total	**1,311,561**	**1,315,416**
Comprising:		
Recurrent appropriations (per Statement of Financial Performance)	1,311,561	1,315,416
Total	**1,311,561**	**1,315,416**

Capital appropriations

Total capital drawdowns from Treasury (per Summary of Compliance)	68,306	47,127
Less: Liability to Consolidated Fund (per Summary of Compliance)	(254)	-
Total	**68,052**	**47,127**
Comprising:		
Capital appropriations (per Statement of Financial Performance)	68,052	47,127
Total	**68,052**	**47,127**

6. ACCEPTANCE BY THE CROWN ENTITY OF EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS AND OTHER LIABILITIES

The following liabilities and / or expenses have been assumed by the Crown Entity or other government agencies:

Superannuation	107,207	104,916
Long service leave	41,878	54,947
Payroll tax	6,646	6,505
	155,731	**166,368**

7. PROGRAMS/ACTIVITIES OF THE NSW POLICE

(a) Program 1 Community Support

Objectives: To improve community safety and security, reduce crime and minimise the adverse effects of public emergencies and disasters.

Description: Provision of effective, timely and flexible 24-hour response to incidents, emergencies and public events. Reduction of incentives and opportunities to commit crime. Provision of a highly visible police presence and liaison with the community and Government organisations concerned with maintaining peace, order and public safety.

Program 2 Criminal Investigation

Objectives: To detect, investigate and reduce the incidence of crime.

Description: Crime detection, investigation, provision of forensic services and arresting or otherwise dealing with offenders. Specialist activities to target organised criminal activities and criminal groups.

Program 3 Traffic

Objectives: To minimise road trauma, promote orderly and safe road use and ensure the free flow of traffic.

Description: Patrolling roads and highways, investigating major vehicle crashes, detecting traffic offences (particularly those involving speed, alcohol and drugs), supervising peak traffic flows and enforcing parking restrictions. Liaising with community and Government bodies concerned with road safety and traffic management.

Program 4 Judicial Support

Objectives: To provide efficient and effective court case management, safe custody and fair and equitable treatment to alleged offenders and victims.

Description: Providing judicial and custodial services, prosecuting offenders, presenting evidence at court, including coronial enquiries, providing police transport and custody for persons under police supervision, and providing a high level of support for victims and witnesses.

8. CURRENT ASSETS - CASH

	2002 $000	2001 $000
Cash at bank and on hand	13,296	17,197
	13,296	**17,197**

For purposes of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash includes cash on hand (including permanent and temporary advances) and cash at bank. Cash assets recognised in the Statement of Financial Position are reconciled to cash at the end of the financial year as shown in the Statement of Cash Flows as follows:

Cash (per Statement of Financial Position)	13,296	17,197
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents (per Statement of Cash Flows)	**13,296**	**17,197**

	2002 $000	2001 $000

9. CURRENT ASSETS - RECEIVABLES

All trade debtors are recognised as amounts receivable at balance date. Collectability of trade debtors is reviewed on an ongoing basis. Debts which are known to be uncollectible are written off. A provision for doubtful debts is raised when some doubt as to collection exists. The credit risk is the carrying amount (net of any provision for doubtful debts). No interest is earned on trade debtors. The carrying amount approximates net fair value. Sales are made on 30 day terms.

Sale of goods and services	13,338	13,267
Other debtors	4,447	2,342
	17,785	**15,609**
Less: Provision for doubtful debts	(972)	(593)
	16,813	**15,016**

10. CURRENT ASSETS - INVENTORIES

At cost		
Raw materials	100	107
Work in progress	2	3
Forms and stationery	228	181
Stores	-	2
At net realisable value:		
Finished goods	1,926	2,351
	2,256	**2,644**

11. CURRENT ASSETS - OTHER

Prepaid bulk Compulsory Third Party liability premiums	2,926	2,773
Prepaid bulk motor vehicle registration fees	1,319	1,238
Prepaid Rent	1,893	-
Other prepayments	1,388	1,082
	7,526	**5,093**

12. NON-CURRENT ASSETS - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(a) Land and Buildings

At Cost	14,526	4,833
At Valuation	785,748	756,485
	800,274	**761,318**
Accumulated Depreciation at Cost	(1,312)	(258)
Accumulated Depreciation at Valuation	(271,933)	(256,075)
	(273,245)	**(256,333)**
	527,029	**504,985**
Work In Progress	22,819	24,919
	549,848	**529,904**

Plant and Equipment

At Cost	300,288	284,056
At Valuation	28,046	5,975
	328,334	**290,031**
Accumulated Depreciation at Cost	(138,294)	(137,859)
Accumulated Depreciation at Valuation	(22,768)	(1,116)
	(161,062)	**(138,975)**
	167,272	**151,056**
Work In Progress	48,885	53,755
	216,157	**204,811**
Total Property, Plant and Equipment at Net Book Value	**766,005**	**734,715**

Reconciliation

Reconciliation of the carrying amounts of each class of property, plant and equipment at the beginning and end of the current financial year are set out below:

2002	**Land and Buildings $000**	**Plant and Equipment $000**	**Total $000**
Fixed Assets at start of year	504,985	151,056	656,041
Work in Progress Carried Forward	24,919	53,755	78,674
Carrying amount at start of year	**529,904**	**204,811**	**734,715**
Additions	25,877	51,168	77,045
Disposals - Written Down Value	(2,563)	(3,694)	(6,257)
Net revaluation increment less revaluation decrements	14,924	112	15,036
Depreciation expense	(18,294)	(36,240)	(54,534)
Carrying amount at end of year	**549,848**	**216,157**	**766,005**

(b) Fully Depreciated Assets:

NSW Police continues to derive service potential and economic benefits from the following fully depreciated assets.

Category	**2001 - 2002**		**2000 - 2001**	
	No. of Assets	**Cost $000**	**No. of Assets**	**Cost $000**
Buildings and components	11	133	11	133
Computer equipment	6,715	19,954	8,191	22,543
Plant, equipment and machinery	232	3,818	205	3,886
Marine equipment	7	123	10	483
Transport equipment	25	322	11	254
Office and training equipment	206	3,237	96	1,178
Scientific equipment and apparatus	290	3,974	214	2,811
Radio communications equipment	1,802	16,492	1,501	13,345
Assets valued at less than $5,000	13,240	14,673	12,453	14,556
Other assets	10	90	11	197
	22,538	**62,816**	**22,703**	**59,386**

No attempt has been made to estimate the current market value of these assets.

c) Revaluation of fixed assets

	1992 -1993 Valuation $000	Cost/WIP $000	1996-1999 Revaluations* $000	1999 - 2000 Revaluation $000	2000-2001 Revaluation $000	2001-2002 Revaluation $000	Total $000
Land	31	570	8,838	34,079	92,525	46,801	**182,844**
	31	**570**	**8,838**	**34,079**	**92,525**	**46,801**	**182,844**
Buildings	550	36,775	12,843	195,468	258,696	135,918	**640,250**
Less - Accumulated Depreciation	(136)	(1,312)	(5,302)	(102,558)	(94,183)	(69,755)	**(273,246)**
	414	**35,463**	**7,541**	**92,910**	**164,513**	**66,163**	**367,004**
Land and Buildings - Written Down Value	**445**	**36,033**	**16,379**	**126,989**	**257,038**	**112,964**	**549,848**
Aircraft	-	1,048	-	-	-	4,477	**5,525**
Less - Accumulated Depreciation	-	(438)	-	-	-	-	**(438)**
	-	**610**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,477**	**5,087**
Other Plant and Equipment	23,569	348,125	-	-	-	-	**371,694**
Less - Accumulated Depreciation	(22,768)	(137,856)	-	-	-	-	**(160,624)**
	801	**210,269**	-	-	-	-	**211,070**
Plant and Equipment Written Down Value	**801**	**210,879**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,477**	**216,157**

*NSW Police has 13 sites that were not revalued in the 1999-2001 revaluation periods. The effect of not fully complying with the NSW Police's accounting policy is immaterial. These sites will be revalued in 2002/2003.

	2002 $000	2001 $000
13. CURRENT LIABILITIES -PAYABLES		
Creditors	4,974	4,798
Payroll tax	11,559	6,278
Fringe benefits tax	800	700
Sundry accruals	8,366	11,403
	25,699	**23,179**

14. CURRENT / NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES - EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS AND OTHER PROVISIONS

Employee entitlements - Current		
Accrued salaries	25,093	25,372
Recreation leave	100,902	84,931
Non renewal benefit	19,792	18,247
Leave loading	2,035	1,890
	147,822	**130,440**

	2002 $000	2001 $000
Other Provisions - Current		
Payroll tax on recreation leave liability	6,054	5,266
Payroll tax on other employee entitlements	2,372	2,188
	8,426	**7,454**
Total Employee Entitlements and Other Provisions - Current	**156,248**	**137,894**
Other Provisions - Non-Current		
Payroll tax on long service leave	8,409	8,790
	8,409	**8,790**
Total Employee Entitlements and Other Provisions	**164,657**	**146,684**

15. CURRENT LIABILITIES - OTHER

Commercial infringements customer funds	3,886	2,750
PAYG, Superannuation and other deductions withheld	3,462	2,593
Income received in advance	6,912	1,383
Liability to Consolidated Fund	866	-
Other	198	311
Current Other	**15,324**	**7,037**

16. CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Accumulated Funds		Asset Revaluation Reserve		Total Equity	
	2002 $000	2001 $000	2002 $000	2001 $000	2002 $000	2001 $000
Balance as at 1 July	**513,353**	**527,202**	**84,412**	**52,955**	**597,765**	**580,157**
Changes in equity - transactions with owners as owners	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Changes in equity - other than transactions with owners as owners						
Surplus / (deficit) for the year	(12,585)	(14,963)	-	-	**(12,585)**	**(14,963)**
Reversal of revaluation balance for Land and Buildings disposed	1,169	1,114	(1,169)	(1,114)	-	-
Increment / decrement on revaluation of: Land and Buildings and Aircraft	-	-	15,036	32,571	**15,036**	**32,571**
Total	**(11,416)**	**(13,849)**	**13,867**	**31,457**	**2,451**	**17,608**
Balance as at 30 June	**501,937**	**513,353**	**98,279**	**84,412**	**600,216**	**597,765**

	2002 $000	2001 $000

17. COMMITMENTS FOR EXPENDITURE

(a) Capital Commitments

Aggregate capital expenditure contracted for at balance date and not provided for:		
Not later than one year	51,041	36,927
Later than one year and not later than 5 years	10,580	10,044
Later than five years	-	-
Total (including GST)*	**61,621**	**46,971**

*Input tax credits of $5.602 million ($4.270 million in 2000-01) that are expected to be recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office are included above.

Aggregate capital expenditure authorised but not contracted for at balance date :		
Not later than one year	24,747	17,574
Later than one year and not later than five years	19,660	26,750
Later than five years	-	-
Total (including GST)**	**44,407**	**44,324**

**Input tax credits of $4.037 million ($4.029 million in 2000-01) that are expected to be recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office are included above.

(b) Operating Lease Commitments

Future non-cancellable operating lease rentals not provided for and payable:		
Not later than one year	51,813	43,868
Later than one year and not later than five years	55,967	60,317
Later than five years	19,575	14,067
Total (including GST)***	**127,355**	**118,252**

***Input tax credits of $11.389 million ($10.492 million in 2000-01) that are expected to be recoverable from the Australian Taxation Office are included above.

Operating lease commitments comprise property (office building and radio sites) lease rentals, mainframe and desktop computer and motor vehicle fleet leases. Lease terms for property vary from property to property, but generally require a monthly payment in advance for both rent and outgoings. Mainframe lease rentals are usually prepaid yearly in advance; while desktop computers are on a renewable 3-year term.

The leasing arrangement term for the NSW Police's motor vehicle fleet varies from vehicle to vehicle depending on use, but for majority of the fleet generally average to around 40,000 kilometres or two years, whichever comes first. Rental lease payments for the motor vehicle leases are made in arrears and include a built-in cost for both depreciation and changeover costs.

The NSW Police does not have contingent leases nor does it incur any rental expense arising from sub-lease.

18. CONTINGENT ASSETS

These contingent assets relate to the GST input tax credits for the lease commitments outlined in Note 17 above which are expected to be recoverable from the Australian Tax Office.

	21,028	**18,791**

	2002 $000	2001 $000

19. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Estimated contingent liabilities arising from legal claims lodged against the NSW Police and pending decision by the courts.

	95,457	**62,269**

20. STAFF COSTS RELATED TO SYDNEY 2000 OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

• Staff employed by the agency on initiatives directly and specifically related to the Games		
- Number of staff directly allocated to Games activities	-	5,048
- Total staff costs	-	$66.052m
• Staff employed by the agency on initiatives directly and specifically related to the Games		
- Number of staff directly allocated to Games activities	-	590
- Total staff costs[1]	-	$0.895m

OLYMPIC SECURITY COMMAND - SUMMARY OF REVENUE AND EXPENSES

Revenue

Fees for Services Rendered	-	38,927
Miscellaneous	-	22
Total Revenue	**-**	**38,949**

Expenses

Salaries and related expenses[2]	-	36,920
Security (external contractors)	-	44,691
Other maintenance and working expenses[3]	-	26,153
Total Expenses	**-**	**107,764**
Net Cost	**-**	**68,815**

Notes:

(1) There were a total of 6,666 volunteers from other Government agencies, but only the costs for 90 NSW Sheriffs' officers and around 500 of NSW Government officers who had been reassigned can be estimated.

(2) Includes travel allowance to Police of $3.8 million in 2000-2001, meal allowance of $3.1 million in 2000-2001, wages for temporary staff of $2.8 million in 2000-01, and overtime pay to administrative officers of $1.1 million in 2000-2001.

(3) Includes depreciation of $2.6 million in 2000-2001 and loss on disposal of assets of $2.3 million in 2000-2001.

21. BUDGET REVIEW

Net cost of services

The actual net cost of services this year was higher than budget by $51.693 million.

This result was mainly due to the following factors:

- Increase in recreation leave,
- Increase in superannuation,
- Increase in contractors, mainly information technology,
- Increase in Police overtime, shift and allowances, to meet Streetsafe, Viking and Bushfire Operations,
- Increase in Court and Legal expenses, and
- Increase in Staff on Transfer costs.

Assets and liabilities

- Total current assets decreased by $18.314 million compared to budget due to an increase in operating expenses.
- Non-current assets increased by $23.441 million over budget mainly due to the:
  - Increase in land and buildings of $17.465 million, and
  - Increase in plant and equipment of $5.976 million.

The movement in the non-current accounts were caused by:

- Increase in value due to the effect of revaluation
- Increase due to grants received in kind
- Increase due to additional purchases funded by supplementation

Total current liabilities increased by $11.432 million compared to budget mainly due to employee entitlements.

Note: Because of recent amendments to the Financial Reporting Code, budgeted amounts in the Statement of Financial Position are now based on the carried forward actual amounts (ie. per the audited financial statements) and not on the Budget Papers' carried forward revised estimates. As a result, the budgeted amounts disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position will vary from the Budget Papers.

Cash Flows

Recurrent Appropriation and Capital Appropriation increased by $32.109 million and $5.240 million, respectively compared to budget.

Net cash inflows from operating activities decreased by $15.927 million compared to budget, mainly due to increased recurrent expenses, and net cash outflows from investing activities increased by $6.071 million over budget mainly due to an increase in the purchases of land and buildings, and plant and equipment.

	2002 $000	2001 $000

22. RECONCILIATION OF CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES TO NET COST OF SERVICES

Net cash used on operating activities	66,626	51,839
Cash flows from Government / Appropriations	(1,450,628)	(1,421,420)
Cash reimbursements from Consolidated Transactions Entity	72,610	60,098
Acceptance by the Crown Entity of employee entitlements and other liabilities:		
Superannuation	(107,207)	(104,916)
Long service leave	(41,878)	(54,947)
Payroll tax on superannuation	(6,646)	(6,505)
Depreciation	(54,534)	(52,792)
Gain / (loss) on disposal of non-current assets	(3,194)	4,213
Non-cash revenue - net	1,290	989
Increase / (decrease) in Capital Works expenditure accruals	3,031	(2,088)
Increase in receivables	1,797	5,904
Decrease in inventories	(388)	(354)
Increase / (decrease) in other assets	2,433	(5,340)
Increase in payables	(2,520)	(479)
Net Increase in employee entitlements	(17,973)	(18,356)
(Increase)/ decrease in other liabilities	(8,287)	1,501
Net cost of services	**(1,545,468)**	**(1,542,653)**

23. TRUST FUNDS

The NSW Police holds money in a Crown Trust Fund comprising money found and exhibit money which are held in trust pending resolution of ownership. These monies are excluded from the financial statements as the NSW Police cannot use them for the achievement of its objectives. The following is a summary of the transactions in the trust account:

Crown Trust Fund Account		
Cash balance at 1 July	5,267	5,273
Add: Receipts	4,931	5,926
Less: Expenditure	(5,021)	(5,932)
Cash balance at 30 June	**5,177**	**5,267**

24. ADMINISTERED FINE/PENALTY COLLECTIONS

(a) Motor Traffic Act Infringements

NSW Police administers on behalf of the State Government, the collection of fines for traffic infringements. The administered revenues collected by the NSW Police are actual cash receipts. NSW Police is of the view that there would be no material difference on the revenue collected whether on a cash or an accruals basis.

	2002 000	2001 000
Number of Infringement Notices Issued		
Traffic	555	542
Parking	292	466
Red light camera	55	63
Speed camera	431	460
	1,333	**1,531**

	2002 $000	2001 $000
Cash Receipts		
Traffic	68,526	67,079
Parking	15,567	22,068
Red light camera	8,409	9,333
Speed camera	40,040	42,493
	132,542	**140,973**

(b) Self Enforcement Infringement Notice Scheme (SEINS)

NSW Police and other NSW Government agencies have the responsibility of pursuing unpaid infringement notices under the SEINS method. The following potential revenue was not collected by NSW Police:

Infringement notices not actioned	2,061	2,414
Infringement notices waived	3,778	5,053
Infringement notices quashed	1,217	2,470
	7,056	**9,937**

(c) Other Revenue

Firearms licensing	1,611	1,042
Security industry licensing	2,573	2,736
Fines and forfeitures	571	423
Receipts under the Crimes Act	444	486
Sale of capital assets	3,253	429
Other	33	30
	8,485	**5,146**

END OF AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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1. EMPLOYEE STATISTICS, 1997-98 to 2001-02

	2001-02	2000-01	1999-00	1998-99	1997-98
Police Officers*	13,716	13,614	13,483	13,471	13,414*
Administrative, Ministerial and Other Employees	4,019	3,887	3,820	3,789	3,831
Total	**17,735**	**17,501**	**17,303**	**17,260**	**17,245**

* Includes a small number of officers seconded to other public sector agencies.

2. SUMMARY OF TOTAL STRENGTH DETAILS AS AT 30 JUNE 2002

Police Officers*	13,716
Administrative Officers	3,759
Ministerial Officers	260
Transit Police	0
Total	**17,735**

* Of these, 46 were on secondment to other public sector agencies.

3. STRENGTH DETAILS (POLICE OFFICERS) AS AT 30 JUNE 2002

RANK	Internal Police	External Seconded Externally Funded	External Seconded Internally Funded	Total
Executive Officers*	3	0	0	3
Senior Officer#	603	0	2	605
Senior Sgt & Sgt	2,109	10	4	2,123
Senior Cst & Cst & Probationary Constables	10,955	21	9	10,985
Total	**13,670**	**31**	**15**	**13,716**

* Includes the rank of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.
# Includes the rank of Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Chief Inspector and Inspector.

4. SENIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

(i) Police Service Senior Executive Service Officers (PSSES)

PSSES Level	No. of Officers June 2002	No. of Officers June 2001	No. of Officers June 2000	No. of Officers June 1999
Above 6	1	1	1	1
6	3	3	3	2
5	5	5	5	5
4	9	8	10	8
3	7	7	8	10
2	2	2	4	4
1	0	1	1	5
Total	**27**	**27**	**32**	**35**

(ii) Female PSSES Officers

2001-02	2000-01	1999-00
1	3	4

5. AGE OF STAFF

Age in years	Police	Per cent	Other staff*	Per cent	Total employees
Up to 25	1,629	11.88	307	7.64	1,936
26 - 30	2,908	21.20	492	12.24	3,400
31 - 35	3,287	23.96	602	14.98	3,889
36 - 40	2,399	17.49	577	14.36	2,976
41 - 45	1,604	11.69	593	14.75	2,197
46 - 50	1,048	7.63	640	15.92	1,688
Over 50	841	6.13	808	20.10	1,649
Total	**13,716**	**100**	**4,019**	**100**	**17,735**

* Includes Administrative and Ministerial Officers.

6. YEARS OF SERVICE OF STAFF

Years	Police	Per cent	Other staff*	Per cent	Total
0 - 5	4,259	31.05	1,960	48.77	6,219
6 - 10	2,073	15.11	692	17.22	2,765
11 - 15	3,623	26.41	812	20.20	4,435
16 - 20	1,452	10.59	232	5.77	1,684
21 - 25	1,058	7.71	125	3.11	1,183
over 26	1,251	9.12	198	4.93	1,449
Total	**13,716**	**100**	**4,019**	**100**	**17,735**

* Includes Administrative and Ministerial Officers.

7. POLICE SEPARATIONS

Rank	Retire	Death	Resign	Medically Unfit	Dismissed	Termination of Contract	Transfer	Voluntary Redundancy	Total
Executive Officers*	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Senior Officers#	32	1	6	28	1	0	0	2	70
Snr Sgt & Sgt	41	0	15	213	2	0	0	0	271
Snr Cst & Cst & Probationary Constables	11	13	248	255	7	0	5	0	539
Total	**84**	**14**	**269**	**496****	**10**	**1**	**5**	**3**	**882**

*Includes Officers at the rank of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.
#Includes Officers at the rank of Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Chief Inspector and Inspector.
** Medically unfit may also include officers who have retired/resigned due to medical grounds.

Commissioner's Confidence

The Police Commissioner has the power to remove officers if he does not have confidence in their competence, integrity, performance or conduct.

During the year, 95 nominations were considered under section 181D. Nine officers were removed under the Commissioner's Confidence provisions of the Police Service Act. Fourteen officers resigned and 12 others were medically discharged, while subject to 181D nomination. NSW Police issued 25 warning notices and 35 officers were dealt with by way of other management action.

8. ADMINISTRATIVE AND MINISTERIAL OFFICER SEPARATIONS

Category	Retire	Death	Resign*	Medically Unfit	Dismissed	Temp	Transfer	Term. Of Contract	Voluntary Redundancy	Total
Clerical	18	2	141	6	2	1	53	41	6	270
Professional	4	1	17	0	0	6	9	5	0	42
Other	2	1	33	6	0	17	3	5	1	68
Ministerial	5	0	49	10	1	4	1	0	1	71
Total	**29**	**4**	**240**	**22**	**3**	**28**	**66**	**51**	**8**	**451**

* Includes voluntary redundancy.

9. EMPLOYMENT EEO TARGET GROUPS (EEO data is provided by employees on a voluntary basis.)

EEO Target Groups (Police Officers)

Rank	Total	Women	ATSI	CDB	PWPD
Executive Officer*	3	0	0	0	0
Senior Officers#	608	35	1	13	15
Senior Sgt & Sgt	2,138	190	14	55	71
Senior Cst & Cst & Probationary Constables	10,967	2,877	90	204	135
Total	**13,716**	**3,102**	**105**	**272**	**221**

* Includes Officers at the rank of Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Assistant Commissioner.
# Includes Officers at the rank of Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Chief Inspector and Inspector.

EEO Target Groups (Administrative Officers)

CATEGORY	Total	Women	ATSI	CDB	PWPD
SES	9	0	0	0	0
Grades 6 - 12	831	467	2	38	21
Grades 1- 5	2,046	1,738	12	134	52
Other	835	326	31	21	17
Total	**3,721**	**2,531**	**45**	**193**	**90**

EEO Target Groups (Other Officers)

GROUP	Total	Women	ATSI	CDB	PWPD
Parking Patrol Officers (PPO)	130	67	3	19	6
Security Officers	113	15	1	3	0
Police Band Members	26	3	0	0	1
Nurses etc.	29	17	0	0	0
Total	**298**	**102**	**4**	**22**	**7**

Note: ATSI - Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. CDB - Culturally Diverse (non-English speaking) Background.
PWPD - People With a Physical Disability or disabilities.

Disability Action Plan

The Disability Action Plan demonstrates a commitment by NSW Police to providing excellent service to the whole community. While there are a number of strategies in the DAP that have been completed, there are others that are ongoing or need to be reviewed. Considerable progress has been made to achieving a number of outcomes including: The formation of the Steering Committee; Providing a TTY number on all business cards, publications and brochures; Refurbishing a number of existing police stations in a systematic program of modification for disability access such as Moree, Young, Goulburn, Grafton, Cronulla, Gunnedah and Inverell, and new police stations including Kogarah and Waratah; Providing the Police Assistance Line (PAL) using Australian Communication Exchange and National Relay Service for the community with hearing and speech impairment; and continued participation in the joint planning process with Attorney-General's Department (Lead Agency).

The appointment of a research assistant for Disability Awareness Training is to be confirmed in July 2002.

NSW Government Action Plan for Women

The NSW Government, through its annual Action Plan for Women, continues its commitment to the principles of access, equity, rights and participation for women. It also focuses on early intervention and prevention, and the provision of more accessible and responsive services.

In terms of policing, the Government continues to seek a reduction in violence against women (and children), and improvement of their safety within local communities.

In this regard, NSW Police has continued its efforts in 2001-2002, both operationally and strategically. The Adult Sexual Assault Interagency Committee has reconvened and formed sub-committees to examine and make recommendations on legal issues and alternative ways of delivering services to victims. A review of the Adult Sexual Assault Interagency Guidelines was commenced in collaboration with NSW Health and the NSW Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions. Reviews also began of policy and standard operating procedures in the areas of investigation and management of adult sexual assault and domestic violence to enhance service delivery by NSW Police to victims.

In terms of employment and opportunities, the Action Plan for Women seeks to increase to 50 per cent the number of women police recruits. NSW Police is also committed to this goal and has increased its percentage of women police recruits regularly over the past few years. During the reporting period, the January 2002 intake was the largest class to undertake training, with women making up 49 per cent of the graduate class. Women now make up 22.6 per cent of all police officers.

NSW Police is also committed to increasing the number of women in promotional positions. In 2001-2002, 225 women achieved the rank of Sergeant or above, an increase of 11 percent over the number in the previous financial year.

Aboriginal Employment Strategy

Funding was sought during the reporting period for 10 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander police officer positions. This followed extensive liaison by the Aboriginal Employment Strategy Coordinator with ATSIC, Premiers Department, Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business and the Department of Employment and Training.

The Aboriginal Employment Strategy Coordinator also attended career and market days, promoting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander employment within NSW Police.

During the reporting period, work continued on drafting a new Aboriginal Employment Strategy, which involved extensive discussions with principal stakeholders.

The Director, Human Resource Administration and Aboriginal Employment Strategy Coordinator are representatives on the Aboriginal Employment Strategy Steering Committee.

Complaints

A total of 32 complaints were lodged during the reporting period with the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission and the Anti-Discrimination Board.
The complaints relate to areas of employment and service provision and are in respect of grounds such as disability, transgender, homosexuality, race, gender, sexual harassment and, more recently, carer responsibilities. Thirty-three complaints were resolved during the period, with 51 complaints carried over from previous reporting periods.

10. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

Provided in accordance with ARDA (OHS) Regulation 1998.

Occupational Health and Safety Legislation

Changes to the Occupational Health and Safety legislation have had a significant impact on NSW Police. The primary areas of impact are joint consultation and the systems/standards requirements related to hazard identification, risk assessment and risk elimination or control. Workshops have been

conducted at various regions and business units to make NSW Police employees aware of the changes to the legislation and the statutory obligations resulting from these changes. The workshops were primarily targeted at Commanders/Managers and compliance surveys were completed at these workshops.

Copies of the new Occupational Health and Safety legislation and a detailed summary of the major provisions of the new legislation have been loaded onto the NSW Police Intranet and this information is available to all employees.

Workers Compensation (Injury Management) Legislation

The NSW Police, Rehabilitation (Return to Work) Policy and Standard Operational Procedures have been developed and endorsed by unions.

Workplace Consultative committees

The option of establishing OHS Consultative Committees at Local Area Commands and Support Commands was the subject of a statewide pilot program. Based on the outcome of the pilot program, it was decided to establish consultative committees in most Local Area Commands and the Support Commands. These committees are completing the accredited OHS consultation training course.

OHS Management Systems Standards (OHSMS)

Hazard Identification/Risk Assess and Risk Elimination Control System

NSW Police has developed a police specific system to identify hazards to health and safety associated with systems of work and the work environment. The system provides a matrix to assess the risk, and a hierarchy of controls to be used to control the risk in cases where the risk cannot be eliminated. Workshops and training sessions have been conducted to train employees in the use of this system.

Accident/incident reporting

NSW Police has introduced a computerised incident/accident reporting system; the data derived from this system will provide the basis for future OHS improvement standards. Some areas of the reporting systems are still being developed.

A pamphlet titled *Injury Management and Occupational Health and Safety Notification Requirements* was developed and distributed to all Local Area Commands and Business Units. The pamphlet provides details on the type of incidents/accidents required to be reported and the procedures to be followed to ensure compliance with the legislation. Statistical data derived from the computerised system is shown in tables 1-2.

Table 1: Total No. of accidents/incidents recorded on the SAP System

2000-01	2001-02	Variance	Per cent
6,069	6,618	549	9

Table 2: The data below represents the ten (10) most significant causes of accidents/incidents recorded on the SAP System for the reporting period.

Cause	2000-01	2001-02	Variance	Per cent
Physical assault	1,290	1,372	82	6
Slips/trips/falls	1,069	1,236	167	16
Contact with body fluids	390	456	66	17
Step on/strike object	366	314	-52	-14
Struck by object	170	277	107	63
Motor vehicle accident	265	266	1	0
Lifting/carrying object	233	250	17	7
Physical exercise	186	230	44	24
Caught in or between object	138	159	21	15
Contact with chemical substance	109	136	27	25

Note: The total of the above accidents/incidents constitutes 71% of the total number recorded for the reporting period (2001-02). The balance of 29% is made up of lesser significant notifications and others.

Work-related Injury/illness Reporting Systems

Statistical data associated with work-related injuries and illness was previously collected by a centralised function within the Police Service, the Human Resource Directorate. Consistent with the devolution of the human resource function, a statewide computerised human resource management and finance system has been introduced. A component of the software applications contains an incident reporting function, and the reported incidents are subsequently work-flowed to local management for appropriate action. The system has been progressively introduced as part of the Police Service's integrated approach to OHS management.

The introduction of this system constitutes a major change in the previous reporting system and the reporting functions are still in their preliminary stages. It is anticipated that with the full integration of the system's applications, statistical data should be available prior to the next annual report.

OHS Improvement Standard

NSW Police is currently developing an *OHS Improvement Plan* which will link to the OHS Committees Action Plan and the SAP reporting systems. It will provide a standard for measuring overall occupational health and safety management improvement.

Workers Compensation and Review

During the year ending 30 June, 2002, the Workers Compensation & Review section of the Health Services Directorate:

- Received 1,308 new claims for hurt on duty benefits, comprising
  - 1,025 claims for physical injuries, and
  - 283 claims for psychological injuries
- Paid $6,611,483 in hospital, medical and pharmaceutical expenses
- Medically discharged 506 police officers, comprising
  - 475 pre 1988 officers (PSAC), and
  - 31 post 1988 officers (HealthQuest).

NOTE: As members may elect to avail themselves of annual leave entitlements prior to their last day of service, in some cases medical discharges processed during the review period may not become effective until the new financial year.

Significant improvements were achieved during the year in terms of processing times for the determination of claims for hurt on duty benefits. These improvements were directly attributable to the implementation of a restructure of the area and the issue of Standard Operating Procedures for both applicants and local commanders.

11. ALCOHOL AND DRUG TESTING

Provided in accordance with s211A(6) of the Police Service Act.

Under NSW Police's random breath testing program, 8,560 random alcohol tests were conducted, compared to 6,408 tests in the previous year. Twenty targeted and 23 follow-up alcohol tests were also conducted. A total of eight officers tested positive (above 0.020).

In September 2001, random drug testing commenced. Since that time, 416 officers have been randomly selected to undergo testing, with no positive results to illicit substances being recorded.

A total of 24 targeted drug tests were also conducted, compared to 18 tests during the previous year. Five officers tested positive, two to cannabis, one to ecstasy, one to amphetamine and one to methamphetamine and amphetamine.

In accordance with the NSW Police Drug and Alcohol Policy, all officers who tested positive to alcohol were offered, and accepted, rehabilitation counselling. Officers who test positive to drugs are liable to dismissal.

Since 1 July 1998, mandatory drug and alcohol tests have also been required to be conducted following any police operation in which a person is either killed or seriously injured. During the year there were 56 such incidents requiring the mandatory testing of 251 officers. None of the officers tested positive to either drugs or alcohol.

12. ETHNIC AFFAIRS PRIORITIES STATEMENT (EAPS)

Provided in accordance with ARD Amendment (Ethnic Affairs) Regulation 1997.

The NSW Police Ethnic Affairs Priorities Statement (EAPS) 2001-2004 is a three-year document that outlines the NSW Police corporate and local initiatives, designed to foster and promote culturally competent policing in culturally and linguistically diverse communities.

The 2001-2004 Ethnic Affairs Priorities Statement was drafted following extensive consultation and reflects four major objectives, corporate and Local Area Command based, in line with the key priority areas contained in the NSW Police Corporate Plan:

Crime Reduction;

Rationalised and Improved Work Practices;

Employee Job Satisfaction and Motivation;

Public Satisfaction and Police Responsiveness.

Some of the key EAPS projects initiated by NSW Police include:

- Expansion of the Ethnic Community Liaison Officer program
- A Language Services Review
- Review of ethnicity-based descriptors
- Prejudice-related crime data collection
- Audit of cultural diversity training for police
- Project on the Recruitment and Retention of Police Officers from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds
- Promoting an understanding of the principles of multiculturalism and strategies for incorporating these in everyday work.

The Police and Ethnic Communities Advisory Council (PECAC), chaired by the Commissioner of Police, continues to monitor the progress of EAPS initiatives and advise NSW Police on issues impacting on operational policing in diverse cultural and linguistic communities.

NSW Police will continue to progress its EAPS initiatives over the next year and will continue to report annually on its level of achievement in key areas through the EAPS Standards Framework.

13. PERFORMANCE STATEMENTS FOR SENIOR OFFICERS

Provided in accordance with s7, ARDR 1995.

The following statement was prepared by Michael Costa, MLC, Minister for Police:

Mr Peter Ryan, QPM held the office of Commissioner of Police, during the period of this Annual Report, between 1 July 2001 and 17 April 2002.

Since succeeding Commissioner Ryan on 18 April, 2002, Commissioner Ken Moroney has demonstrated strong and effective leadership of NSW Police in a complex operating environment.

Commissioner Moroney has been able to articulate a clear vision for the future direction of the force. Considerable emphasis has been placed on operational performance aimed at crime reduction. A major restructure of the force has been successfully completed with a major realignment of resources to Local Area Commands.

Commissioner Moroney has signalled that corruption will not be tolerated and that the force remains committed to a significant reform program.

Record numbers of police are in training and are being deployed at the frontline. New technology has been acquired and integrated into operations and smarter policing strategies.

The performances of the:

- Deputy Commissioner, Operations, Dave Madden,
- Deputy Commissioner, Support, Andrew Scipione,
- Senior Assistant Commissioner, Peter Walsh,
- Executive Director, Corporate Services, Colin Plowman,
- General Manager, Business Technology Services, Tony Rooke,
- Acting Director, Executive Support Group, Sean Crumlin
- Acting Executive Director, Human Resources Services, Ian Peters (commenced acting on 13 February - appointed 12 August),

during the period were satisfactory.

The performances of the former Deputy Commissioner, Field Operations, Jeffrey Jarratt until 14 October 2001, and Executive Director, Human Resource Services, Edd Chadbourne and Director, Public Affairs, Liz Blieschke until 12 February 2002, were reviewed.

This Annual Report represents a statement of the activities and achievements of NSW Police and as such reflects the terms of all officers.

14. AWARDS

A. NSW Police Awards

Commissioner's Commendation - for courage or outstanding service

Detective Inspector C Burn
Inspector T Marks
Inspector M Green
Detective Sergeant S Gray
Detective Sergeant A Morris
Detective Sergeant A Szabo
Detective Sergeant S Shaw
Detective Sergeant T Kelly
Sergeant D Henry
Sergeant D Walton
Sergeant B Larkham
Sergeant S Haywood
Sergeant G Jewiss
Detective Senior Constable N Iorfino
Detective Senior Constable C Mahoney
Detective Senior Constable P Seary
Detective Senior Constable D Boyd-Skinner
Detective Senior Constable M Heenan
Detective Senior Constable P McDonald
Detective Senior Constable P Albury
Detective Senior Constable P Moroney
Detective Senior Constable R Cramsie
Detective Senior Constable L Eyears
Detective Senior Constable T Kaizik
Detective Senior Constable G Moore
Detective Senior Constable P Pisanos
Detective Senior Constable G Trayhurn
Senior Constable S Blacklock
Senior Constable C Goozee
Senior Constable M Taylor
Senior Constable D Salkeld
Senior Constable D Upston
Senior Constable S Murphy
Senior Constable M Sorby
Senior Constable PF Kirk
Senior Constable Grinham
Senior Constable L Gibbons
Senior Constable G Shaw
Senior Constable M Auld
Senior Constable C Larsson
Constable G Lolis
Constable B Hillyard
Probationary Constable A Greenwood
Probationary Constable C Wang
Probationary Constable J Dodds
Probationary Constable P Winston
Mr W Guyer

Commissioner's Unit Citation

Traffic Support Group

Peter Mitchell Award (for highest average achieved during the Constables' Development Program

Constable M Wright
Constable J Burn

B. Australian Honours and Awards

Australian Police Medal (APM) - for distinguished service

Superintendent J Carroll
Superintendent R Myatt
Superintendent D Baillie
Superintendent A Tayler
Detective Superintendent G Owens
Detective Superintendent J Heslop
Acting Superintendent P Butcher
Detective Inspector M Howe
Chief Inspector R Redfern

Bravery Medal

Senior Constable S Avery

Australian Bravery Decorations

Commendation for Brave Conduct

Chief Inspector P Mitropoulos
Sergeant W Humphrey
Sergeant P Mahoney
Senior Constable D McKinnon
Senior Constable S Vials
Senior Constable S Cremerius
Senior Constable T Cremerius
Constable D Fitzgerald

Royal Humane Society of NSW

Silver Medal

Probationary Constable P Winston

Bronze Medal

Sergeant D Scott

15. CODE OF CONDUCT AND ETHICS

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDA 1985.

The NSW Police Code of Conduct and Ethics, introduced in 1997, was amended during the reporting period. The third version of the Code is fundamentally the same as the first, which was published in its entirety in the 1996-97 Annual Report.

Reporting Corrupt Conduct: Among the amendments was the addition of another three ways members of NSW Police can choose to report possible corrupt conduct or unethical conduct. Depending on the circumstances, corrupt conduct can now also be reported to:

- A Complaints Management Team in your command;
- Your Region's Professional Standards Manager; or
- As an individual you may also call the Corruption Hotline via PAL.

Criminal Charges: If a criminal charge is brought against you, a mandatory nomination under s181D (loss of the Commissioner's Confidence) of the Police Service Act will be commenced.

The examples of offences have also been expanded to include: supply and/or use of illegal drugs offences involving prescribed concentrations of alcohol or driving under the influence of alcohol or other drugs.

A further addition was made: If a criminal charge is brought against a Public Servant Police employee, the matter will be dealt with using options available under Part 5 - 'Discipline and Conduct of Officers of the Public Service' of the Public Sector Management Act 1988.

Discrimination and Harrassment: An addition was made to the examples of harrassment to include "electronically transmitting" sexually suggestive, racist or other offensive or derogatory material.

Conflicts of Interest: All police officers who deal with informants must maintain the highest ethical and professional standards. Without adherences to such standards, police officers may be led into improper relationships with informants and it may appear that they are conducting such relationships. 'Improper' does not only relate to corruption. There are many ways in which an informant can abuse their status for their own gain, eg. socialising, emotional involvement or fours to an informant.

Acceptance of Gifts, Endorsements Sponsorships and Benefits: Has been amended to include the words "endorsement" and "sponsorship".

The code is available on the NSW Police website - www.police.nsw.gov.au

16. GUARANTEE OF SERVICE

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDA 1985.

The Guarantee

We guarantee to provide a satisfactory level of service to any person or organisation with whom we have contact - our customers.

If unsatisfactory service results from a failure on our part to be consistent with our standards of professionalism, courtesy, equity or any other factor under our control, we will rectify the problem.

Customers

We acknowledge that NSW society is a complex, multicultural and diverse mix of people and expectations.

To achieve equity and provide a consistently high standard of service to everyone, we believe it is important to be able to respond to the different needs of different groups. For this reason, we have implemented programs and services specific to the needs of various groups, including ethnic communities, youth, aged, gays and lesbians, and Aboriginal people.

The needs of residents of NSW are identified through ongoing customer research, which links to our corporate plan. For example, we conduct focus groups drawn from the general community to discuss specific issues and we listen carefully to our customer councils on a wide range of topics.

Satisfactory Service

Satisfactory service means meeting all reasonable expectations of our customers in relation to those matters over which we have control. If we fail to meet those expectations, we will acknowledge it and do something to correct the problem.

Some examples of what you can expect from us include:

Response Times

Police will provide you with an estimated time of arrival depending on the nature of your call. In emergency situations your call will always receive top priority. In less urgent situations, responses may have to be deferred because of emergencies. If the estimated time you were given needs to be changed, you will be contacted to arrange another suitable time.

Issue of Licences

If you apply for a licence issued by NSW Police, it will normally be processed within six weeks, depending on the type of licence required. This is, of course, dependent on all relevant details, including details of any criminal offence or apprehended violence order, being fully disclosed.

There is also a mandatory waiting period of 28 days before firearms licences can be issued. You will be advised of the date you can expect delivery of any licence and have a right to a satisfactory explanation if there is any delay.

If you are not satisfied with the explanation and require a refund of fees paid in advance, consideration will be given to a refund in full.

How You Can Help

You can help us to identify the main causes of dissatisfaction with police services by telling us about them.

A Customer Assistance Unit has been established to help you with any concern, problem, question, complaint or compliment you might have regarding police services. You can call toll-free on 1 800 622 571.

In cases where you suspect a serious act of misconduct or criminal behaviour involving bribery or corruption, the complaint may be made to any police officer. You may also make your complaint directly to the Ombudsman. Complaints may be made orally or in writing and can be anonymous if you wish.

17. COMPLAINTS

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

	2001-2002		2000-2001	
Categories	**Internal**	**Public**	**Internal**	**Public**
Conduct/departmental matters	471	456	667	667
Courts	86	111	238	146
Criminal allegations	148	868	186	1,200
Custody	24	198	43	358
Customer service	19	959	38	1,657
Exhibits	70	67	53	125
Harassment	74	268	92	355
Interviews	22	69	33	116
Investigations	106	891	179	1,269
Lost/found property	5	17	18	71
Media	2	-	-	3
Misuse of powers	8	289	22	344
Receipt of summons/orders/subpoenas	21	46	20	53
Shooting incidents	1	3	5	12
Traffic offences	27	46	36	81
Sub-total	**1,082**	**4,290**	**1,630**	**6,457**
Total	**8,087**		**9,923**	

Outcomes	**Internal**	**Public**	**Internal**	**Public**
Unfinalised		29	16	57
Adverse finding	247	165	417	272
Informal resolution - successful	24	720	35	1,150
Informal resolution - unsuccessful	1	80	1	123
Managerial action	244	230	385	400
No adverse finding	547	3,066	776	4,455
Total	**1,630**	**6,457**	**2,208**	**7,715**

18. RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

Fingerprint Operations, Forensic Services Group, undertook continuing research into the digital capture of fingerprint images at crime scenes, to ensure the provision of efficient photographic capture and direct interface with computerised fingerprint systems.

The Forensic Services Group command also undertook research into animal cruelty and the link with criminal behaviour to identify the links between adult violent behaviour and violent behaviour displayed in childhood and adolescence.

A number of Crime Agencies development days have been conducted to disseminate criminal investigation knowledge and develop leadership skills. The Crime Faculty was responsible for these days in partnership with each program area.

The Homicide & Serial Violent Crime Agencies conducted two homicide investigators' courses and lectures to participants of the Detectives Education Program.

Research was undertaken by Crime Agencies' Organised Crime (Firearms Trafficking) into emerging trends in firearms trafficking.

Organised Crime (Drugs Trafficking and Production {Chemical Operations}) undertook a review of the best practice protocols on environmental health and safety for clandestine laboratory investigators in order to rewrite guidelines and develop a code of practice for a national standard in this specialist area of investigation. By the end of the reporting year, consultation with WorkCover and NOHSC was continuing to take place.

OC (Drugs Trafficking and Production {Chemical Operations}) coordinated a national review of the Chemical and Scientific Industry code of conduct, resulting in a new code being launched on Monday, 17 June, 2002 in Canberra by the Federal Minister for Science. This code was endorsed by industry and law enforcement and facilitates protection against the diversion of chemicals and equipment from industry into illicit drug manufacture.

The Commercial Crime Agency worked collaboratively with AusCERT and accounting firm Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu to produce the 2002 Australian Computer Crime Security Survey. Using the FBI Computer Crime Survey as a model, this project provided a national overview of computer crime and an opportunity to provide computer crime prevention information through the media.

Research into best practice for accepting and assessing fraud reports was coordinated by the Commercial Crime Agency through the Region Fraud Forum. Regional representatives provided valuable operational input into the development of an improved process.

A one-day sibling abuse workshop was held for the Department of Community Services (DOCS) and NSW Police to supply training to workers at JIRTs to further their expertise in these investigations.

The Protective Security Group undertook a review of the Threats to Police Officers Policy, and a new policy written by the Protective Security Group was endorsed by CET in February 2002.

The Traffic Services Group undertook:

- OH&S development of safe handling procedures and equipment for needle-stick injuries, as well as random breath testing worksites to ensure compliance with WorkCover standards;
- Development of a tamper-proof speedometer to ensure the integrity of the speed checking process;
- TINS on COPS - targeted traffic operations;
- Continued research into BAS court evidence to improve the level of scientific evidence;
- Speed camera activities to further the development of test bench regarding NATA Certificate;
- Driving history of controllers and involvement in fatalities;
- Impact of statewide traffic operations on the holiday road toll;
- Continued development of TRIU Intranet site for information of police;
- Intelligence-gathering into outlaw motor cycle gang activities;
- Staff training in map information and other computer courses; and
- A review of the standard operating procedures for Lidar speed enforcement.

The Crash Investigation Branch of the Traffic Services Group also undertook research and development of:

- A vehicle dynamics course with TAFE;

- A six-phase training package for CIU investigators.

Scholarship and Fellowship

Crime Agencies' Detective Superintendent Nick Kaldas fulfilled the role of Visiting Fellow at the Management of Serious Crime (MOSC) Course conducted by the Australian Federal Police.

Projects undertaken under the Sir Maurice Byers Research Fellowship Scheme include:

- Investigation into the environmental and personal factors influencing unplanned absenteeism ($55,000) - Gary Corkill, Human Resource Services.
- Profiling missing persons to possibly predict the likelihood of foul play ($49,000) - Professors Bossomaier and Thomson, Charles Sturt University.
- Knife-carrying behaviour of young persons ($49,000) - Dr Sutton, University of Western Sydney and Dr Brown, Macquarie University.
- Patterns of sick leave ($55,000) - Urbis Keys Young.
- Psychological testing as a predictor of performance ($65,500) - Dr Westwood, Australian Graduate School of Management, University of New South Wales and the University of Sydney.

The Operations Coordination Branch of Crime Agencies chaired the Michael O'Brien Scholarship and the successful applicant undertook research on Russian Crime.

Police Service Tertiary Scholarship Scheme (PSTSS) funded research:

- Layton et al, Charles Sturt University: Evaluation of the crime risk assessment tool, Crime Prevention through Environmental Design ($44,500).

Projects funded by the Australian Research Council (ARC):

- Interviewing of suspects: A/Professor Dixon, University of NSW in partnership with NSW Police.
- Review of the implementation of the Young Offenders Act 1997: Professor Chan, University of NSW in partnership with the Aboriginal Justice Advisory Council and Department of Juvenile Justice.
- Improving crime detection rates by utilising modus operandi and geographical profiling: Dr Ratcliffe, Charles Sturt University, in partnership with NSW Police.
- Monitoring injuries in police custody: B McMahon, NSW Police College, in partnership with the Australian Institute of Criminology
- The impact of shiftwork and other stressors; positive coping strategies of police officers: S Knowles, PhD candidate, University of Newcastle.
- The perception and management of job change and job (in)security: D Bartrum, PhD candidate, Griffith University.
- Linkages between housing, policing and other interventions for crime and harassment reduction: Drs Judd and Samuels, University of NSW, funded by the Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute.
- The role of police in preventing and minimising illicit drug use and its harms: Spooner Planning, Research and Evaluation; NSW Police; National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre, University of NSW, funded by the National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund.
- Problem-oriented policing to reduce the prevalence of alcohol-related incidents: Dr Wiggers et al, Hunter Centre for Health Advancement, University of Newcastle, funded by NSW Police Drug Programs Co-ordination Unit.
- Effectiveness of sex offender registers in child protection and community safety: K Gardner, NSW Police, Churchill Fellowship.

Other PSTSS-funded projects in 2001-02, which allowed for travel to other Australian policing jurisdictions - Best Practice Study Tours and Visits:

- Visit to the Victoria Police Service to study methods of investigating armed robbery offences - Detective Senior Constable Rod Cutler, Operation Nitsana, Liverpool Local Area Command, and Detective Senior Constable Ward Hanson, Operation Tanzilla, Campbelltown Local Area Command.
- Visit to Victoria and South Australia to study methods of reviewing unsolved cold cases of homicide - Detective Inspector Russell Oxford, Homicide and Serial Violent Crime Agency.

19. SIGNIFICANT COMMITTEES OF NSW POLICE

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

2002 Region Restructure: Commander Chris Evans, Chair

Aboriginal Steering Committee: Commander Doug Graham, Chair

Academic Board: Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson, Chair

Adult Sexual Assault Procedures and Guidelines Review: Det A/Insp K McKay, Crime Agencies, Member

Assessment Board: Inspector Lesley Dickins, Chair

Audio/Videotaping Children's Evidence Reference Group: Det Supt J Heslop, Crime Agencies, Convenor

Australasian Communication and CAD Users Group (ACCUG): Commander R Del Monte, Member

Australasian Police Education Standards Council (APESC) Steering Committee: Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson, Member

Australian Communications Authority (ACA): Commander R Del Monte, Member

Australian Communications Industry Forum (ACIF): Commander R Del Monte, Member

Australian Computer Crime Managers Group: Det Sgt P Kaufmann, Crime Agencies, Member

Australian Institute of Police Management (AIPM) Board of Studies: Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson, Member

Central Sydney Operations Group, City East Region: Superintendent J Hartley and Inspector W Laycock, Members

Child Protection Register Steering Committee: Det Supt J Heslop, Crime Agencies, Member

Commissioner's Executive Team: Deputy Commissioner (Field) Operations; Deputy Commissioner Support (Specialist Operations); Executive Director Human Resource Services, Executive Director Management Services, Executive Director Organisational Policy and Development, Members

Complaints Administration Management System (CAMS) Steering Committee: Assistant Commissioner Brian Reith Chair, Nova Reece-Hall and Mark Langworthy, Members

Complaints Management Steering Committee: Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson, Assistant Commissioner Reith, Members

Confiscation of Proceeds of Crime Reference Group: D McKenzie and Insp J White, Crime Agencies, Members

COPS 2 Technical Committee: Dr MA Raymond, Member

Crime Agencies/IIC Amalgamation Reference Group: Det Supt J Heslop, Det Supt M McGowan, Det Ch/Supt P Dein and V Baueris, Crime Agencies, Members

Crime Faculty Database Focus Group: Sgt B Coman, Crime Agencies, Member

Crime Faculty Restructure Sub-Committee: Sgt B Coman and Det Sgt K Foley, Crime Agencies, Members

(NSW) Crime Prevention Council: Commander Lola Scott, Member

Criminal Infringement Notices Project Steering Committee: Inspector CA York, Member

Criminal Suspect Identification System Steering Committee (Photo Trac): Dr MA Raymond, Member

Data Management Committee: John Laycock, Commander IIC, Chairperson, Det Supt P Butcher, Member

Detectives Review Committee: Det Insp I Waterson, Member

Diploma of Policing Practice Board of Management: Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson, Member

Disaster Victim Identification Committee: Insp J White, Crime Agencies, Member

Drug Testing Policy Review Working Party: Detective Chief Inspector M Wright, A/ Detective Inspector J Middlemiss and Senior Constable M Pulford, Members

E-Crime Law Reform Working Party: Det Sgt P Kaufmann, Crime Agencies, Member

Emergency Services Advisory Committee (ESAC): Commander R Del Monte, Member

E-Notices Steering Committee: Det Supt P Butcher, Member

Ethics Training Working Party 2002: Inspector M Rayment, Chair

Firearms Trafficking Network: Det Supt H Begg, Crime Agencies, Chair

Gay Games Steering Committee: Commander R. Del Monte, Inspector Patrick Stafford, Members

Harassment and Discrimination Working Party 2002: Inspector M Rayment, Member

High Visibility Policing Steering Committee: Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson, Member

Human Resource Managers Forum: Senior Sergeant Malcolm Jeffs, Member

Informant Management Project Steering Committee: John Laycock, Chair; Supt Jenny Young, Insp David Johnson, Rosie Birch and Sgt Tracy Chapman, Inspector Cath Cole, Members

Information Management Board: Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson, John Laycock, Commander IIC, Members

Integrated Crime Management Model Working Party: Dr MA Raymond, Member

Integrity Promotion Project Group Committee: Asst Comm. Reith and Inspector A Champion, Members

Inter-Government Road Safety Forum: Sgt Hobson, Member

Inter-Governmental Spectrum Harmonisation Committee (ISHC): Commander R Del Monte, Member

Internal Review Panel: Supt Phil Holder, Chair; Inspector Trusty, Bronwyn Jones, Neil Ball; Inspector A Champion, Members

Internal Investigations Training: Inspector M Rayment, Chair and now Member

International Association of Chiefs of Police: Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson, Member

Investigation of Adult Sexual Assaults Working Party: Detective Supt N Kaldas, Crime Agencies, Member

LiveScan Steering Committee: Det Supt P Butcher, Project Manager

LiveScan/DNA Scoping Group: Dr MA Raymond and Det Supt P Butcher, Members

Local Court Reform Steering Committee: Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson, Dr MA Raymond, Members

NSW Police Council of Sport: Commander R Adams, Chair

NSW Police Service Video Conferencing Working Party: Dr MA Raymond, Chair

Occupational Health & Safety Committee: A/Inspector Michael Gorman, Chair

Officers Complaint History Review Working Party: Senior Sergeant G Beattie, Chair and Senior Constable M Pulford, Member

PCCM Program Review Group: Asst Comm. Brian Reith and Nova Reece-Hall, Members

Pioneer Senior Management Group: John Laycock, Commander IIC, Member

Police & Community Training Program (PACT): Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson, Member

Police & Ethnic Communities Advisory Council (PECAC): Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson, Member

Police Aboriginal Strategic Advisory Council (PASAC): Commissioner Ken Moroney, Chair

Police and Director of Public Prosecutions Liaison Standing Committee: Inspector Robert Martin, Member

Police Association and Police Service Joint Committee on Education & Training: Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson, Member

Police Complaints Case Management (PCCM) Program Working Committee: Nova Reece-Hall, Mark Langworthy and Ruben Vezoso, Members

Police Complaints Case Management (PCCM) Security Group: Ian Appleby, Business Technology Services, Chair; Ruben Vezoso, Member

Police Medal Working Party: Senior Constable M Pulford, Member

Police Oversight Data Store (PODS) Steering Committee: Nova Reece-Hall, Member

Police Service Education Advisory Council (PSEAC): Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson, Member

Police Tertiary Scholarships Scheme Committee: Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson, Member

Professional Standards Managers Forums: Inspector M Rayment, Chair

Professional Standards Reviews: Inspector M Rayment, Coordinator

Protective Security Group Management Committee: John Laycock, Commander IIC, Member

Region Fraud Forum: Det Supt M McGowan, Crime Agencies, Chair

Re-instatement After Suspension Panel Committee: Inspector A Champion, Member

Review of the Role and Function of Professional Standards Manager 2002: Inspector M Rayment, Member

Reward Evaluation Advisory Standing Committee: Inspector Robert Martin, Member

Rewards Evaluation Advisory Committee: John Laycock, Commander IIC, Chair and Sen/Sgt Ron Richardson, Member

Road Safety Task Force: Ch Supt Ron Sorrenson, Member

Security Services Spectrum Committee (SSSC): Commander R Del Monte, Member

State Management Group for the Violence Against Women Strategy: Commander Chris Evans, Member

State Pursuit Management Committee: Insp D Evans, Inspector A Champion, Members

Uniform Standards Committee: Commander R Adams, Chair

Workforce & Career Directorate, Client Consultative Group: Inspector Karen McCarthy, Member

Workforce Distribution Systems Steering Committee: Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson, Member

20. SIGNIFICANT COMMITTEES ESTABLISHED IN 2001-02

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

Adult Sexual Assault Interagency Committee: Tamahra Manson, Member

APMC Firearms Policy Group: Det Supt H Begg, Commissioner's Representative (replaced APMC Handgun and Crime Working Party)

Australian Federal Police (ACT) Operational Command Meetings (OCM): Supt Charlie Sanderson, Member

Content Management System Evaluation Committee: Insp Ryan, Manager I&A, Member

Diversion Initiatives Working Party: Commander L Scott, Member

Drug Facilitated Sexual Assault Committee: Tamahra Manson, Member

Drug Use Monitoring in Australia (DUMA) Steering Committee: Brian Moir and Andrew Burton, Members

Dubbo Police Station Steering Committee: Superintendent Ian Lovell, Local Area Manager Gai Gauci

Heavy Vehicle Fatigue Management (MAA) Committee: Inspector Evans, Member

Illicit Drug Reporting System (IDRS) Advisory Committee: Brian Moir and Andrew Burton, Members

Interlock Steering Committee: Sergeant Dorrough, Member

Legislative Working Party for Organised Motor Vehicle Crime: Lisa Young, Member

Magistrates Early Referral Into Treatment (MERIT) Steering Group: Commander L Scott, Member

National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC) Steering Committee: Brian Moir and Andrew Burton, Members

NSW Police Computer Crime Committee: Sarah Groenwegen, Member

Public Safety Around Schools: Sergeant Dorrough, Member

Review Adult Sexual Assault Investigations Committee: Tamahra Manson, Member

Sexual Assault Program Committee: Inspector Ryan and Constable Hastie, Members

Wellington Police Station Steering Committee: Region Manager Lyn Nelson, Superintendent Ian Lovell, LAM Gai Gauci, Ron Johnson Police Properties, Members

21. SIGNIFICANT COMMITTEES ABOLISHED IN 2001-02

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

APMC Handgun and Crime Working Party (replaced by APMC Firearms Policy Group): Det Supt H Begg, Crime Agencies, Commissioner's Representative

Crime Faculty Database Management Group: Det Supt M McGowan, Crime Agencies, Chair

CSIS Steering Committee: Members were Dr M Raymond, Director FSG; Det Supt P Jones, Crime Agencies

Missing Person Database Steering Group: Detective Supt N Kaldas, Crime Agencies, Member

NSW Police Service Video Conferencing Working Party: Dr MA Raymond, Chair

Tenure and Transfer Committee: Det Insp K McKay, Crime Agencies, Member

The Child Protection Register Steering Committee: John Laycock, Chair; Supt Jenny Young, Insp Dave Johnson, Teresa Brennen, Members

22. MEMBERSHIP OF SIGNIFICANT STATUTORY BODIES AND INTERDEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEES

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

AUTHORITY/COMMITTEE	MEMBERS	OFFICE HELD
9th Australasian Conference on Child Abuse and Neglect Organising Committee	Det Supt J Heslop	Member
Aboriginal Justice Advisory Council (Many Rivers)	Inspector B Simons, Mid North Coast LAC	Member
Adolescent Sex Offenders Treatment Program Board of Management	Det Supt J Heslop	Member
Adult Sexual Assault Advisory Committee	Dr MA Raymond, Director FSG	Member
Advisory Council of the Community Relations Commission for Multi Cultural NSW	Superintendent B Audsley, Richmond LAC	Member
American Society for Industrial Security (NSW Chapter)	Det Insp M Rustja	Liaison Officer
Armed Hold-up Industry Consultative Group	Det Supt R Inkster, Det A/Insp G Maranda	Liaison Officers
Attorney General's/Police Ministry Assets Confiscation Working Group	Chief Inspector A Trichter, Court and Legal Services	Member
Australasian Crime Commissioner's Forum	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan	NSW Representative
Australasian Police Education Standards Council Inc (APESC)	Inspector Lesley Dickins	Member - Jurisdictional Co-coordinator for NSW
Australasian Working Group on Undercover Policing	Chief Inspector Bown and Inspector Jones, Special Services Group	Members
Australian Bankers Association Security Issues Forum	Det Insp M Rustja	Liaison Officer
Australian Centre for Police Research	Superintendent Roddan, Special Technical Investigation Branch	Member
Australian Corporate Lawyers Association	M Holmes, Court and Legal Services	Member
Australian Crime Commission (Steering Committee)	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
(Strategic Direction Working Group)	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan	NSW Representative

AUTHORITY/COMMITTEE	MEMBERS	OFFICE HELD
Australian Institute of Judicial Officers Association	M Holmes, Court and Legal Services Insp K Dodds, Court and Legal Services	Members
Casino Control Authority Standing Committee	Det Supt H Begg	Member
Child Death Review Team	Det Supt J Heslop	Member
City East District Emergency Management Committee	Inspector Welsh, Marine Area Command	Senior Advisory Position
Crime Agencies Management Committee	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan	Member
Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act Inter-Departmental Steering Committee	Chief Inspector A Trichter, Court and Legal Services	Member
Criminal Histories Interagency Working Party	Dr MA Raymond, Director FSG Det Supt P Butcher, Commander	CISB Chair Member
Criminal Investigation Project – Workload Evaluation Committee	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan	Member
Criminal Law Committee, Law Society of NSW	M Holmes, Court and Legal Services	Member
CrimTrac/NAFIS II Users Group	Det Supt P Butcher, Commander, CISB	Member (NSW Police Service representative)
Cross-Justice Agency Video Conferencing Steering Committee	Dr MA Raymond, Director FSG	Member
Custodial Witness Protection Committee	Det A/Ch Supt G Owens	Member
District Emergency Management Committee	Commander Doug Graham	Member
DPP/Police Liaison Committee	Commander Doug Graham Det Ch Supt P Dein	Member Member
DPP/Police Standing Committee	M Holmes, Court and Legal Services	Co-Chair
Drug Reform Committee	Superintendent B. Audsley, Richmond LAC	Member
Drugs Misuse and Trafficking Act Legislation Review Working Group	Det Insp P Willingham	Member
e@gle.i Steering Committee	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan Supt Chris Clark	Member Member
Electronic Surveillance Group	Superintendent Roddan, Special Technical Investigation Branch	Member
Forensic Pathology & Clinical Medicine Working Party	Dr MA Raymond, Director FSG	Member
Forensic Patients (Police, Health, DCS) MOU & Protocol Committee	Insp Ryan, Manager I&A	Member
ICOPS Steering Committee	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan Commander Garry Dobson Dr MA Raymond Insp Cath Cole	Member Member Member Member
ICPMR/DAL DNA Steering Committee	Dr MA Raymond, Director FSG	Member

AUTHORITY/COMMITTEE	MEMBERS	OFFICE HELD
Industry/Government Crisis Management (Therapeutic Goods – Product Contamination)	Det Supt R Inkster D/Insp M Rustja Member	Member Liaison Officer
Informant Management System Review Steering Committee	Det A/Ch Supt G Owens Det Supt N Kaldas	Members
Institute of Criminology	Commissioner of Police: Delegate appointed M Holmes, Court and Legal Services	Member
Integrated Crime Management Model Steering Committee	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan Commander John Laycock	Member Member
Interagency Forum for Missing Persons (Attorney General's Dept).	Sgt Glen Drake, Team Leader, Missing Persons Unit	Member
Interagency Intelligence Managers Group	Superintendent Chris Clark, Manager, Intelligence Services	Member
Inter-Governmental Committee on Drugs	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan	NSW Representative
Inter-Governmental Committee on Drugs Working Group (Toxic By-Products of Illicit Drug Laboratories)	Det Insp P Willingham	Member
Internal Witness Advisory Council (NSW Police lead agency)	Commissioner Moroney Commander SCIA Manager IWSU Executive Director Human Resource Services	Chair Member Member Member
International Interpol Standing DVI Committee	Det Ch Insp M Edwards, Manager Professional Services	Chair
International Surveillance Committee	Controller, State Surveillance Branch	Senior Member
Joint Investigation Statewide Management Committee	Det Supt J Heslop	Convenor
Joint Investigation Teams Evaluating Steering Committee	Det Supt J Heslop	Member
Joint Management Committee (JACG)	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan	Member
Justice Safety Task Force	Det Supt Smith, Commander, PSG	Member
Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Taskforce	Chief Inspector A Trichter, Court and Legal Services	Member
Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibility) Bill Working Party	Det Insp M Henney	Member
Law Enforcement Advisory Committee on Telecommunications (LEAC)	Chief Inspector Kopsias, Telecommunications Interception Branch Mr Rick Loebler, Special Services Group	Members
Law Society of NSW	M Holmes, Court and Legal Services	Member
Law Week Board	Commissioner of Police: Delegate appointed M Holmes, Court and Legal Services	Member

AUTHORITY/COMMITTEE	MEMBERS	OFFICE HELD
Major Hazards Interagency Committee	Det Insp P Willingham	Member
Marine Disaster Response Plan for Sydney Harbour	Inspector Welsh, Marine Area Command	Lead Agency
Ministerial Reference Committee on Violence in the Correction System	Det Supt R Inkster	Member
Ministerial Working Party on Recruitment Training and Retention:	Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson	Member
Multi Agency Intervention to Domestic Violence	Inspector B Boulton and Senior Constable J. Smith, Richmond LAC	Members
National CBR Committee	Dr MA Raymond, Director FSG Det Ch Insp M Edwards, Manager Professional Services	Members
National CBR Forensic Sub Group	Dr MA Raymond, Director FSG	Chair
National DVI Committee	Det Ch Insp M Edwards, Manager Professional Services	Member
National Expert Advisory Council on Illicit Drugs	Det Insp P Willingham	Member
National Heroin Signature Program	Det Insp P Willingham	Liaison Officer
National Institute Board of Control	Dr MA Raymond, Director FSG	Member
National Supply Reduction Strategy on Illicit Drugs	Det Insp P Willingham	Member
National Criminal Investigation DNA Database User Group	Dr MA Raymond,	Member
National Emergency Call-taking Workers Group (NECWG)	Commander R Del Monte	Member
National Motor Vehicle Theft Reduction Council	Commander R Adams	Deputy Chair
National OMCG Working Party	Det Supt K McKay	Chair
National Police Consultative Group on Missing Persons	Sgt Glen Drake	Member
National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau (NPEAB)	Assistant Commissioner Garry Dobson	Member
Northern Region Aboriginal Advisory Council	Commander Peter Walsh,	Member
National Surveillance Committee	Controller, State Surveillance Branch	Member
National Working Party Joint Working Group on National Investigative Powers: Commonwealth and States	M Holmes, Court and Legal Services	Member
National Working Party on Child Pornography (ABCI)	Det Supt J Heslop	Member
NCA Consultative Group	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan	NSW Representative
NCA National Coordination Committee	Det Ch Supt P Dein	Representative
NSW Boxing Authority	A/Supt Paul Macmillan	Member

AUTHORITY/COMMITTEE	MEMBERS	OFFICE HELD
NSW Car Theft Action Group	Commander R Adams	Chair
NSW CBR Committee	Dr MA Raymond, Director FSG Det Ch Insp M Edwards, Manager Professional Services	Members
NSW Crime Commission (Board of Management)	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
NSW Disaster Victims Identification (DVI) Committee	Jeff Emery, Manager, Community Tracing Section Det Ch Insp M Edwards Manager Professional Services Member	Member
NSW Operations Coordination Committee	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan	Member
NSW Police, Department of Corrective Services and Attorney General working group on prisoner transfer issues	Commander Chris Evans	Chair
NSW Police Ombudsman Standing Committee	Commander SCIA Commander Employee Management Branch Manager External Agencies Response Unit	Members
NSW Procurement Council	Commissioner Ken Moroney	Member
NSW Procurement Council - Senior Officers Group	Colin Plowman, Corporate Services	Member
NSW State Contracts Control Board	Colin Plowman, Corporate Services	Member
NSW State Emergency Management	Commander R Adams	Member
NSW State Rescue Board	Commander R Adams	Member
NSW Senior Intelligence Officers Group (SIOG)	John Laycock, Commander IIC.	Member
NSW Standing Committee on Amphetamine Control	Det Insp P Willingham	Acting Chair
ODPP/FSG/DAL Working Party	Dr MA Raymond, Director FSG	Member
Parliamentary Staysafe Committee	Commander Traffic Services	Spokesperson
Pawnbrokers Weblink Steering Committee	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan	Member
Poisons Advisory Committee	Det Insp P Willingham	Representative
Police and Community Youth Clubs, NSW Ltd	Superintendent Frank Hansen Deputy Commissioner Andrew Scipione	Board of Directors (Director) (Director)
Police and DPP Liaison Committee	Det Ch Supt P Dein	Member
Police and DPP Liaison Committee (Future Directions)	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan	Member
Police Ministers Advisory Council (Fraud Sub-committee)	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan	Member
Police Powers (Drug Premises) Act	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan	NSW Representative
Police Superannuation Advisory Committee	Director, Human Resources	Administration Minister's representative
Premier's Council for the Prevention of Violence Against Women	Commander Chris Evans	Member
Premier's Regional Coordination Management Group	Commander Doug Graham	Member

AUTHORITY/COMMITTEE	MEMBERS	OFFICE HELD
Premiers Department Government Approach to Small Communities	Inspector M Turner, Richmond LAC	Member
Premiers Department Regional Co-Ordination Program	Assistant Commissioner P Walsh, Northern Region	Member
Pre-Trial Diversion of Offenders Treatment Program Board of Management	Det Supt J Heslop	Member
Protected Disclosures Act Implementation Steering Committee	Manager IWSU Co-ordinator IWSU	Members
Regional Coordination Management Group	Commander Doug Graham	Member
Regional Juvenile Justice Advisory Council	Commander Doug Graham	Member
Review of Policy & Procedures relating to Search Warrants - Working Party	Det A/S/Sgt G Ward Det Sgt M Rowles	Members
Road Freight Advisory Council	Sgt Dorrough	Representative
Road Safety Advisory Council	Commander Traffic Services	Representative
Rugby Union World Cup Steering Committee	Commander R Del Monte, Inspector Patrick Stafford, A/Chief Inspector D Meurant	Members
SACPAV	Tracey Arthur	Training Advisor
SACPAV Advisory Group	Superintendent Roddan, Special Technical Investigation Branch	Member
Search Warrants Act Legislation Review Working Group	Det Insp P Willingham	Member
Senior Managers Australia & New Zealand Forensic Laboratories National Committee	Dr MA Raymond, Director FSG	Executive Member
Senior Officer's Coordinating Committee on Drugs	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan	NSW Representative
Standards Australia Handling and Destruction of Drugs Committee	Det Supt K McKay	Member
Standing Advisory Committee (State/ Commonwealth Cooperation) for the Prevention Against Violence - SACPAV	Inspector Patrick Stafford, Manager – Operations Support, IIC.	National Counter Terrorism Intelligence Training Advisor
Star/SAP Steering Committee	Assistant Commissioner G Morgan	Member
State Records Authority of NSW	Former Director Nola Watson - Ceased December 2001	Director
Transport Safety Advisory Committee	Commander Transport	Policy Representative
Volunteer Marine Rescue Committee	Inspector Finniss, Marine Area Command	Member

23. SPONSORSHIPS

A sponsorship is an agreement where a sponsor provides NSW Police with resources to help achieve a policing objective in return for specified benefits. Sponsorships can fund existing activities or new projects. Support may be cash, goods or services and the sponsorship may extend over a defined period with terms for renewal specified in the agreement.

Close links with the community are fundamental to community-based policing effectiveness. Sponsorship makes it possible for the business community to support and work with NSW Police in activities that directly benefit the community.

Donations of $2,000 or more were:

SPONSOR	AMOUNT	PURPOSE/COMMENT
AH Alpha Hotel Plant Hire	$5,556	Sign, Tweed/Byron LAC
Bega Valley Motors - 2001 Honda HRV	$9,050.64	Crime Prevention Officer / Crime Management Unit, Far South Coast LAC
Blue Haven Pools	$3,600	Two Suzuki beach buggy vehicles, Miranda LAC
Broadway Shopping Centre	$3,000	Funding for lease of 11-seater vehicle, Leichhardt LAC
Charles Sturt University	$10,000	Wallet career day cards for Royal Easter Show, Public Affairs Branch
Chatswood Toyota	$6,000	Vehicle for Fingerprint Expert, North Shore LAC
Department of Juvenile Justice	$5,000	The purchase of camping equipment for the conduct of cultural camps for young people at risk - Giyaali Project, Castlereagh LAC.
ATSIC	$3,000	
Honda Australia	$7,500	CARES vehicle, Kuring-gai LAC
IMA (Insurance Manufacturers of Australia)	$ 56,000	Vehicle Theft Analyst, Information and Intelligence Centre
Mayne Logistics – Armaguard (sponsorship is registered)	Approx $10,000	Michael O'Brien Scholarship, Crime Agencies
McDonalds, Port Macquarie	$5,000	McHappy Day Donation, PCYC Port Macquarie
Neeta City Shopping Centre	$2,500	Incident Response Trailer, Fairfield LAC
Newcastle Permanent Building Society	$5,906	Funding to provide COMFIT equipment, Hunter Region
Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA)	$5,000	Operation EN-LITE-EN Community Education – Breath testing in hotels/clubs, Traffic Services Branch
Roads and Traffic Authority (RTA)	$8,875	Money used to purchase CARES computer equipment, Kuring-gai LAC
Surfair Holden Moruya - 2001 Holden Astra	$3,105.37	Volunteers In Policing, Far South Coast LAC
Transfield	$5,000	70 sports bags and bottles, NSW Police Basketball Club
Toyota Australia	$14,400	2 vehicles for covert use by Miranda LAC
Toyota Australia	$10,200	1 vehicle (Camry Wagon) for YLO use
Tweed Motors	$8,000	Motor vehicle, Tweed/Byron LAC
Westpoint Blacktown	$2,000	Two bicycles, Blacktown LAC
Yamaha	$4,000	Quad runner, Tweed/Byron LAC

24. DETAILS OF OVERSEAS TRAVEL for year ending 30 June 2002

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1 ARDR, 1995.

(1) FULLY FUNDED BY NSW POLICE

Name and Position	Dates	Country Visited
Superintendent Chris Clarke Intelligence Services	17 - 28 November 2001	Canada
Inspector Patrick Stafford, Operations Support	9 - 26 September 2001	USA
Detective Sergeant D Darke, Flemington LAC	19 - 28 July 2001	USA
Detective Senior Constable Martyn Vantol and Detective Sergeant Barry Bourchier, Flemington LAC	21 - 28 January 2002	Indonesia
Acting Deputy Commissioner Peter Walsh	September 2001	Timor
Commander Rick Del Monte, Communications Group	16-26 June 2002	USA
A C Shaw, Radio Engineering Services	19 April - 3 May 2002	UK and USA
Senior Sergeant Michael LoCascio Police Assistance Line	June 2002	Singapore
Detective Senior Constable Jason Evers, Crime Agencies	20 - 28 July 2001	England
Detective Sergeant Gary Jubelin, Crime Agencies	20 - 28 July 2001	England
Detective Senior Constable David Gawel, Crime Agencies	19 - 23 August 2001	Hong Kong
Detective Inspector Thomas Li, Crime Agencies	19 - 23 August 2001	Hong Kong
Detective Inspector Paul Jacob, Crime Agencies	11 - 22 October 2001	England
Detective Inspector David Laidlaw, Crime Agencies	21 - 26 October 2001	Thailand
Detective Inspector Wayne Hayes, Crime Agencies	21 - 26 October 2001	Thailand
Detective Superintendent Ken McKay, Crime Agencies	25 February - 1 March 2002	New Zealand
Detective Senior Constable Jill Burgess	13 - 14 March 2002	New Zealand
Detective Acting Chief Superintendent Geoff Owens, Crime Agencies	17 - 21 March 2002	Hong Kong
Detective Inspector T Dalton, Rose Bay	15 - 28 July 2001	USA
Chief Inspector Phil McCamley, Operational Policy and Development	8 - 12 April 2002	New Zealand

Purpose of Travel	Cost
Attendance at an Organised Crime Forum.	$10,427.63
Attendance at Crime Stoppers International Conference; Conduct Counter Terrorism Intelligence study tour.	$12,662.38
Investigative purposes.	$3,655.65
Investigative purposes.	$4,956.02
Tour in his capacity as Liaison Officer for the 5th Police Peace Contingent.	$2,565
Attendance at the National Emergency Association (NEMA) Annual Conference; Visit New York City Fire and Police Departments to examine communications generally and operations following S-11.	$3,068.74
Attendance at the British Association of Public Safety Communications Officers Conference; visit to Manchester Police regarding Commonwealth Games; visit to California Highway Patrol regarding Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD).	$9,476.65
Presentation on the Police Assistance line at the International Quality and Productivity Centre Conference.	$1,400
Conduct inquiries regarding Strike Force Irondale.	$4,997.60
Conduct inquiries regarding Strike Force Irondale.	$4,997.60
Conduct inquiries regarding Operation Sparkler/Gem.	$3,452.20
Conduct inquiries regarding Operation Sparkler/Gem.	$3,667.80
Attendance at the Homicide Investigations Association Symposium.	$8,983.70
Overseas extradition.	$2,062.78
Overseas extradition.	$2,146.58
Attendance at Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs.	$2,048.64
Conduct inquiries regarding Strike Force Tolentino.	$1,257.54
Attendance at Transnational Organised Crime Conference.	$3,603.09
Attendance at an FBI in-service course; Visited the NYPD/FBI Joint Organised Crime Task Force (Russian Organised Crime) and NYPD Street Unit.	$4,100
NSW Police representative to collect the RAPI President's Award.	$1,872.64

(2) PARTIALLY FUNDED BY NSW POLICE

Name and Position	Dates	Country Visited
Karen Scott, Forensic Services Group	5 - 8 September 2001	USA
Detective Superintendent Nick Kaldas, Crime Agencies	14 - 21 May 2002	Singapore
Detective Inspector Scott Whyte, Crime Agencies	1 - 14 June 2002	South Africa
Detective Chief Inspector Jason Breton, Coffs/Clarence LAC	11 - 26 May 2002	England and France
Mark McPherson, Drug Programs Coordination Team	25 February - 2 March 2002	New Zealand
Chief Inspector Phil McCamley, Operational Policy and Development	15 - 21 June 2002	New Zealand
Senior Constable John Klepczarek, Lake Illawarra Local Area Command	15 - 21 June 2002	New Zealand

(3) SELF OR EXTERNALLY FUNDED

Name and Position	Dates	Country Visited
Sergeant Anthony Moodie, Education Services	18 November - 1 December 2001	Indonesia
Detective Chief Inspector M Edwards, Professional Services	26 - 30 May 2002	France
Detective Chief Inspector M Edwards, Professional Services	28 February - 1 March 2002	France
Superintendent P Butcher, Forensic Services Group	26 - 28 September 2001	France
Detective Senior Sergeant L Purday, Forensic Services Group	28 - 30 May 2002	France
Kevin Gardner, Youth and Child Protection Policy Programs	3 June - 3 August 2002	England, Ireland and USA

Purpose of Travel	Cost
Attendance at the Clandestine Laboratory Investigating Chemists Association Annual Conference.	$750. Partially self-funded
Attendance at IMOSC course.	$1,239.50. Airfare paid by AFP
Implementation of the e@gle.i investigation management system.	$962.50. Airfare and accommodation paid by the National Prosecuting Authority of South Africa
Premiers Department Fellowship to review Policing of Organised Crime at Airports.	$1,700. $6000 provided as part of scholarship
Attendance at meeting of the Intergovernmental Committee on Drugs and National Drug Law Enforcement Research Fund Board of Management Forum	$1,141.87. Funded by National Drug Strategy (Commonwealth) via NSW Health
Attendance at a Safer by Design course.	$1,450. Airfare and accommodation paid for by Auckland City Council and New Zealand Police
Attendance at a Safer by Design course.	$1,450. Airfare and accommodation paid for by Auckland City Council and New Zealand Police

Purpose of Travel	Cost
Reciprocal exchange with the Indonesian Police to teach Train-The-Trainer courses.	Nil cost to NSW Police
Attendance at Interpol International DVI Standing Committee.	Funded by National DVI Committee
Attendance at Interpol International DVI Steering Committee.	Funded by National DVI Committee Detective
Attendance at SAGEM Users Group meeting to give a presentation on LiveScan.	Funded by CrimTrac
Attendance at the Tools for the Fingerprint Expert Focus Group meeting as CrimTrac's Australian NAFIS representative.	Funded by CrimTrac
Churchill Fellowship to study child sex offender registers.	Fully funded by scholarship

25. POLICE INVOLVEMENT IN HIGH SPEED PURSUITS, 2001-02

Provided at the recommendation of the Staysafe Committee.

A) PURSUITS ENGAGED

Jul 01	Aug 01	Sep 01	Oct 01	Nov 01	Dec 01	Jan 02	Feb 02	Mar 02	Apr 02	May 02	Jun 02	Total
172	181	218	167	189	212	236	155	214	177	198	172	**2,291**

B) REASON FOR INITIATING PURSUIT*

Reason	Number	Per cent of total
Traffic offence	1,555	67.9
Criminal offence	323	14.1
Stolen vehicle	627	27.4
Other	7	0.3
Total	**2,512**	**109.7**

C) RESULT OF PURSUIT

Reason	Number	Per cent of total
Terminated by supervisor	614	26.8
Discontinued by driver	355	15.5
Completed without incident	1,089	47.5
Stopped due to collision	233	10.2
Total	**2,291**	**100**

* A pursuit may have been initiated for more than one reason. Data supplied by Communications Branch.

26. LIST OF MAJOR ASSETS

Provided in accordance with s5(a) ARDR 1995.

Buildings: Police Museum, Waterloo Police Services Centre, Goulburn Academy, Chatswood Police Station, Hornsby Police Station, Newcastle Police Station, Maitland Police Station, Waratah Police Station, Tamworth Police Station, Parramatta Police Station, Penrith Police Station, Bathurst Police Station, Ashfield Police Station, Liverpool Police Station, Albury Police Station, Sydney Police Centre, Maroubra Police Station, Hurstville Joint Emergency Services Complex, Sutherland Police Station, Kogarah Police Station, Auburn Police Station and Wollongong Police Station.

Computers: SAP Application Software, Mobile Data, COPS Stages One and Two.

27. ASSET AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

Asset Purchase and Protection

The purchase of assets is undertaken under delegation from specific capital allocations and recorded in the Fixed Assets Register. For each asset, a description, serial number, cost and location by cost centre are recorded. Individual administrative units run monthly validation reports to verify the expenditure incurred and the assets purchased.

Asset audit listings at a cost centre level are available for review as required by managers. A physical audit of assets against the Fixed Assets Register is undertaken annually with a certificate provided by each administrative unit to the General Manager, Financial Services. These certificates are available to the Auditor General during his audit of NSW Police accounts.

Risk Management

The workers compensation premium is being driven up by salary increases. Another factor driving the increase is a rising number of employees who are covered by workers compensation.

The motor vehicle premium increased slightly, however it is a modest increase when compared to the increasing number of kilometres being driven by the fleet.

As predicted, public liability claims have caused the greatest premium increases in the public sector in general. The NSW Police experience has not been favourable, and is reflected in a premium increase larger than the 45 per cent average increase of premiums borne by the Treasury Managed Fund Agencies.

NSW Police remains committed to risk management and promotes the application of risk management across all commands. The NSW Police Risk Management Committee is being revamped to reflect the organisation's restructure which took effect on 1 July, 2002.

28. PROPERTY DISPOSALS

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

In 2001-2002 the NSW Police disposed of a number of properties. The real estate property sales realised net proceeds of $2,624,033.59. Seventeen properties excess to NSW Police requirements were disposed of, with none exceeding $5.0 million. The funds raised they were apportioned and distributed equally, with Treasury receiving $1,303,749.35, whilst $700,000 was applied to the Capital Works Budget. In accordance with the Government's policy, no police station was closed.

NSW Police is in the process of disposing of a portion of the car park area of the Sydney Police Centre to Energy Australia and Sydney City Council. These sales will be finalised in 2003/04 and 2004/05 respectively. At 30 June, 2002, NSW Police had received $6.797 million of the total proceeds of $13.5 million. NSW Police will retain $10.6m of this revenue toward funding the relocation of Police Headquarters to Parramatta, the balance of $2.9m nett of remediation and other sale costs will be returned to Treasury when received from Sydney City Council in 2004/05.

Asset Disposed	Nett Proceeds	Gain/(Loss) on Sale
103 Euroka St, Walgett	$52,124	$(646)
145 Anson St, Bourke	$50,079	$(3,546)
1-3 Cook Ave, Daceyville	$924,839	$71,913
285 Great Western Hwy, Lawson	$143,680	$(5,486)
Village Way & Conroy Rd, Wattle Grove	$376,515	$(23,485)
11 Bunderra St, Gulgong	$131,801	$2,801
44 York St, Teralba	$52,845	$13,389
9 Sutherland St, Walgett	$28,639	$(25,611)
Bullinda & Ulinda Sts, Binnaway	$69,705	$(4,795)
289 Rocket St, Bathurst	$117,575	$(5,809)
2 Wingadee St, Coonamble	$47,810	$7,760
26 Camp St, Coonabarabran	$67,304	$(19,037)
11 Campbell St, Young	$77,538	$3,204
45 Church Rd, Cooma	$120,165	$4,790
3 Allambi Pl, Cooma	$53,718	$3,602
33 Cormie Ave, Wee Waa	$83,662	$5,405
9 Queen St, Berry	$226,035	$61,193
TOTAL	**$2,624,034**	**$85,642**

29. MAJOR WORKS IN PROGRESS

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

Project	Due for Completion	Cost to 30/6/02 $000
Buildings:		
Cell Improvement Program	June 2003	12,692
Forensic Services – Laboratory Upgrades	June 2003	2,526
Cabramatta Police Station	June 2003	4,040
Remote Housing Western Region NSW	June 2003	1,091
Infringement Processing Bureau – Relocation	June 2003	702
Sydney Water Police Relocation	June 2004	749
Computers:		
Live Scan Fingerprints	June 2003	4,469
Infringement Processing Bureau IT Upgrade	June 2003	7,991
Informants Management System	June 2003	719
Police Complaints Case Management System	June 2002	6,404
Automated Bail Reporting System	June 2002	330
C.O.P.S. Computer System Enhancement	June 2003	5,018
C.O.P.S. Stage 2 – Feasibility Study	December 2002	2,100
Enforcement Notices (E Notices) Database	June 2003	488
Investigation Management System (e@gle.i)	June 2003	2,540
Plant and Equipment:		
Radio Communications – Country Works	June 2004	5,750
Communications Network – Telephone	June 2003	7,300
Scanning Electron Microscope	June 2003	12
Digital Film Processing Equipment	June 2003	625

30. CONSULTANCY FEES FOR 2001-02

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

Consultancies more than $30,000

Management services

Name of Consultancy	Title/Nature	Amount
Changeworks Pty Ltd	**e-Coach Action Research Project - developing and supporting an ethical culture within the region**	**$42,012.73**
Total consultancies more than $30,000		**$42,012.73**

Consultancies less than $30,000

During the year 2001-2002 other consultancies were engaged in the following areas:

Training	**$4,050.00**
Information technology	**$5,676.11**
Total consultancies less than $30,000	**$9,726.11**
Total consultancies	**$51,738.84**

31. USE OF CREDIT CARDS

Provided in accordance with 1999 Treasurer's Direction.

The use of approved credit cards for payment of expenses in accordance with official NSW Police business is subject to Treasurer's Directions 205.08 of the Public Finance and Audit Act, 1983 and specific guidelines issued by the Premier from time to time.

The credit card facility available within NSW Police is:

Corporate Visa Card - issued to approved cardholders for official business expenses. Most transactions using this card are for overseas travel purposes.

The use of credit cards within NSW Police is satisfactory and has been in accordance with the Premier's Memoranda and Treasurer's Directions.

32. NSW POLICE CREDITORS' PAYMENTS

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995 and TC G1992/12.

1a) Creditors' Payment Performance Indicators

	1st Quarter $000	2nd Quarter $000	3rd Quarter $000	4th Quarter $000
Total accounts paid on time	75,000	77,647	74,935	113,634
Total accounts paid	82,947	89,972	90,534	126,837
% of accounts paid on time	**90.42**	**86.30**	**82.77**	**89.59**

1b) Aged Creditors as at 30 June 2002

Status	1st Quarter $000	2nd Quarter $000	3rd Quarter $000	4th Quarter $000
Current	1,888	1,317	2,746	142
Less than 30 days overdue	419	490	781	40
Between 31 and 60 days overdue	0	0	0	0
Between 61 and 90 days overdue	0	0	0	0
More than 90 days overdue	0	0	0	0
Total Creditors	**2,307**	**1,807**	**3,527**	**182**

Penalty Interest paid during the year: Nil

2. Commentary on Action Taken

2a) Problems affecting prompt processing of payments during the year:

- Invoices not received, or suppliers forwarding invoices with goods to incorrect locations.
- Cheques not being received by vendors due to vendor relocation or incorrect vendor address being supplied.

2b) Initiatives implemented to improve payment performance:

- With the implementation of SAP R/3 creditor invoices matched against receipted purchase orders. This has improved the payment process.
- Vendors who have not supplied ABN numbers due to the implementation of GST are blocked from entry pending supply of a valid ABN number.
- Vendors being requested to supply bank details to facilitate payment by EFT as part of the ongoing process to reduce cheque printing and despatch.
- Amalgamation of multiple accounts with the same vendor to improve the payment process and control.

33. LEGAL CHANGES 2001-02

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

Police Powers (Drug Premises) Act 2001

The *Police Powers (Drug Premises) Act 2001* contains new powers designed to enable police to uproot drug activity that has taken hold of an area and take appropriate action against organised drug dealing by overcoming the strategies employed by professional criminals to evade apprehension and avoid disruption to their operations.

This Act creates laws with respect to the unlawful use of premises for the supply or manufacture of certain prohibited drugs; amends the *Bail Act 1978* to make further provision with respect to the grant of bail in relation to offences involving firearms and prohibited weapons; amends the *Criminal Assets Recovery Act 1990* to make provision with respect to criminal activity in respect of such unlawful use of premises; amends the *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985* with respect to joint possession; and amends the *Summary Offences Act 1988* to make further provision with respect to police powers to give directions to persons in public places.

Crimes Amendment (Computer Offences) Act 2001

This Act principally amends the *Crimes Act 1900*, replacing the previous offences and provisions relating to computer crime with new offences and provisions that are more consistent with modern technology.

Crimes Amendment (Gang and Vehicle Related Offences) Act 2001

This Act is the principal legislation in the Government's anti-gang crime legislation package. The Act amends the *Crimes Act 1900* in relation to the commission of certain offences in company, kidnapping, car-jacking, threatening witnesses, recruiting children to carry out criminal activity and the stealing, receiving and unlawful possession of motor vehicles and motor vehicle parts.

Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Amendment (General Sentencing Principles) Act 2002

This Act amends the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* by inserting a new section, which compels the Court to consider a number of matters when sentencing a defendant for any offence committed after 15 April 2002. The matters the Court must consider (if they are relevant and known to the Court) include:

(a) the nature and circumstances of the case,
(b) if the offence forms part of a course of conduct consisting of a series of criminal acts - that course of conduct,
(c) the personal circumstances of any victim of the offence, including the age of the victim (particularly if the victim is very old or very young); any physical or mental disability of the victim; and any vulnerability of the victim arising because of the nature of the victim's occupation,
(d) any injury, loss or damage resulting from the offence,
(e) the degree to which the offender has shown contrition for the offence,
(f) the need to deter the offender or other persons from committing an offence of the same or a similar character,
(g) the need to protect the community from the offender,
(h) the need to ensure that the offender is adequately punished for the offence,
(i) the character, antecedents, cultural background, age, means and physical or mental condition of the offender,
(j) the prospect of rehabilitation of the offender.

Crimes Amendment (Sexual Servitude) Act 2001

This Act inserts new offences relating to sexual servitude into the *Crimes Act 1900*. The Act defines sexual servitude as the condition of a person who provides sexual services and who, because of the use of force or threats, is either not free to cease providing sexual services, or is not free to leave the place or area where the person provides sexual services.

Crimes Amendment (Self-Defence) Act 2001

This Act amends the *Crimes Act 1900* to add a codification of the law of self-defence. It should be noted that this codification differs in some respects from the previous law that relied on Zecevic's case. This case required that a person must have believed on reasonable grounds that what he or she did was necessary in self-defence. The codified defence (set out in section 418) removes the necessity that the person's belief must be based on reasonable grounds. In summary, section 418 sets out that a person acts in self-defence if the person believes their conduct is necessary to defend himself or herself and the conduct is a reasonable response in the circumstances as he or she perceives them. Other important aspects of self-defence are dealt with in sections 419 to 423.

Police Powers (Drug Detection Dogs) Act 2001

This new Act authorises the use of dogs by police officers for the purposes of detecting drug offences. It sets out the circumstances in which dogs can be used for the random detection of drugs in the possession or control of people in public places (general drug detection). In limited public places the dogs may be used without a warrant. In all other public places a warrant under section 8 must be obtained. It is important to note that general drug detection (either with or without a warrant) does not empower police to enter any premises or detain any person. When using a dog for general drug detection, all reasonable precautions must be taken to prevent the dog touching a person. As well as dealing with "general drug detection", the Act also states that if police are otherwise authorised to search a person for a drug offence (eg. under section 37(4) of the *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act*), or to enter premises for a drug search (eg. under a search warrant), they may use a dog for that purpose.

Police Service Amendment (Complaints) Act 2001

This Act made a number of amendments to the *Police Service Act 1990* (now the *Police Act 1990*).

- The amendments included a change regarding what complaints are to be notified to the Ombudsman, as well as a new definition of "notifiable complaint". The new definition provides that guidelines agreed to between the Police Integrity Commission and the Ombudsman, after consultation with the Commissioner, will determine which complaints are to be notified to the Ombudsman.
- It is now an offence for a person to make a false complaint about the conduct of a police officer, or to provide false or misleading information in the course of the investigation of such a complaint to specified persons or bodies that may be involved in receiving complaints or in the complaints procedure.
- A member of NSW Police is now prohibited from disclosing the identity of a person who makes a complaint about the conduct of a police officer, except in certain authorised circumstances: Previously, the prohibition only applied while investigation of the complaint was being undertaken.

Bail Amendment (Confiscation of Passports) Act 2002

The *Bail Act 1978* has been amended to tighten the requirements in relation to the granting of bail to accused persons in two ways. First, it sets down in legislation the option for judicial officers and the police to require an accused person to surrender to an authorised officer or court any passport held by the person as a condition of bail. Second, the amendment inserts a new provision in the Bail Act to provide that any person who commits an offence which results in the death of another person must surrender any passports to an authorised officer of the court. This provision will affect persons charged with the offence of murder, manslaughter, dangerous or aggravated dangerous driving or navigation occasioning death and negligent driving occasioning death. If the accused person satisfies the court that in the circumstances of the case bail should be granted without such a condition, the court might direct that bail be granted without the surrender of the passport. These new provisions took effect from 9 April 2002.

Summary Offences Amendment (Minors in Sex Clubs) and Theatres and Public Halls Repeal Act 2001

The *Summary Offences Act* has been amended to create a regime for keeping minors out of premises in which live sex entertainment takes place.

Gaming Machines Act 2001

The Act and Regulation commenced on 2 April 2002, replacing the gaming machine laws formerly appearing in the *Registered Clubs Act 1976* and the *Liquor Act 1982*. The key reforms include statewide and venue limits for gaming machines, bans on all gaming machine advertising and signage, and various other regulatory controls.

Police Service Amendment (NSW Police) Act 2002

The Act:

- renamed the Police Service of New South Wales as "NSW Police";
- new regulations making powers to provide for rank at a time promotions;
- provides special risk benefits for students of policing who die or are totally incapacitated for work during police specific components of their education;

- prevents unauthorised persons or bodies from implying an association with police through use of the term "police" in their operating names;
- increases penalties for offences that imply a person is a police officer.

Firearms Amendment (Public Safety) Act 2002 and Summary Offences Amendment (Public Safety) Act 2002

These two Acts were developed to target weapons crime at the street level. These legislative initiatives assist Police to better protect the community against illegal handguns by supporting Police operations and increasing Police ability to detect and confiscate illegal firearms and weapons.

The Firearms Amendment (Public Safety) Act 2002:

- authorises the use of dogs by police for carrying out random detection of firearms and explosives in public places;
- creates an offence of unauthorised manufacture of firearms;
- creates an offence of unauthorised possession of 3 or more unregistered firearms, an offence designed to target traffickers of illegal guns who warehouse firearms for supply to criminals;
- requires the Commissioner of Police to refuse to issue a firearm licence where there is criminal intelligence held which leads the Commissioner to form the opinion that the applicant is a risk to public safety;
- creates 2 new offences in connection with converting firearms;
- amends the Weapons Prohibition Act 1998 to prohibit devices that are attached to firearms to catch ejected cartridges (known commonly as 'brass catchers'). Licensed firearm users are exempted from the need to obtain a prohibited weapons permit to possess such a device.

The Summary Offences Amendment (Public Safety) Act 2002:

- Increases the penalty for having a knife in a public place without a reasonable excuse;
- clarifies existing law so that a police officer, when giving directions to a group of people, does not have to repeat the direction to each individual in the group [proposed section 28F(7A)-(7c)].

Police Service Amendment (Promotion and Integrity) Act 2001

The Act responded to concerns about delays in, and the integrity of, the police promotions system by:

- speeding the placement of officers into their new jobs by enabling the provisional appointment of the officer recommended by the selection panel, pending finalisation of integrity checks and the appeal process, with their position able to be backfilled;
- requiring Police Integrity Commission and Special Crime and Internal Affairs integrity reports to be provided for all police promotions;
- enabling the Commissioner to withdraw a selection for appointment on the grounds of new integrity information;
- enabling the Commissioner to immediately revoke the promotional appointment of a person found to have engaged in misconduct in respect to the promotions system;
- improving the integrity and efficiency of the police promotions appeal system;
- extending the use of eligibility lists within NSW Police.

Police Service Amendment (Charges for Supplementary Policing Services) Regulation 2002

The Regulation enables a trial of supplementary policing in five locations. It allows the Commissioner of Police to provide police who would not otherwise be rostered on duty to perform additional policing services in a particular area. Police will at all times be employed by NSW Police and under the direction of the Local Area Commands. The Regulation prevents supplementary policing services from being provided in licensed premises, registered clubs and parts of casino precincts where gaming takes place or liquor is sold.

Police Service Amendment (Testing for Gunshot Residue) Act 2001

The Act provides for the prompt testing of officers for gunshot residue following the discharge of a firearm to ensure the best possible forensic evidence is available wherever a police firearm is discharged.

Crimes Legislation Amendment (Penalty Notice Offences) Act 2002

This Act established a 12 month trial of issuing penalty notices for minor, non violent offences, designed to maximise police presence on the streets and minimise the time police spend in stations doing paperwork and at court. Under the legislation Police are able to issue penalty notices and take fingerprints for a range of offences committed by persons over the age of 18.

Crime Amendment (Police and Other Law Enforcement Officers) Act 2002

This legislation provides greater protection for police and other law enforcement officers and their families against assault, intimidation, harassment and stalking by criminals. The Act amended the Crimes Act 1900 to:

- Extend to off-duty police the offences of stalking, harassing, intimidating, maliciously wounding, or inflicting grievous bodily harm (with penalties equal to the current on-duty offences) – currently off-duty police are only covered for assault;
- Extend such offences to police who are targeted simply because they are a police officer;
- Create offences relating to assaulting, stalking, harassing, intimidating, malicious wounding, or inflicting grievous bodily harm for certain law enforcement officers other than police;
- Create an offence of assault, stalk, harass or intimidate police or other law enforcement officers' families and loved ones, where the action is the result of that person's relationship to the officer (this attracts a maximum penalty of 5 years);
- Create an offence of collecting personal information on a police or certain other law enforcement officers with the intention of using or permitting the use of the information to assault, stalk, harass, intimidate or otherwise harm the officer (this attracts a maximum penalty of 2 years);
- Create an offence of collecting personal information on a police or certain other law enforcement officer's family or loved ones with the intention of using or permitting the use of the information to cause the officer to fear physical or mental harm (this attracts a maximum penalty of 2 years).

Justice Legislation Amendment (Non-Association and Place Restriction) Act 2001

The Act seeks to break criminal associations with persons and places by enabling conditions or orders to be made at bail, sentencing, unescorted leave from custody, and parole, to prevent persons from associating with specified persons or from frequenting specified places.

Pastoral and Agricultural Crime Legislation Amendment Act 2002

This Act amended the Summary Offences Act, Rural Lands Protection Act, Inclosed Lands Protection Act and Fines Act in order to implement the recommendations of the Pastoral and Agricultural Crime Working Party that required legislative change in the areas of hunting and trespass and livestock transportation.

Witness Protection Amendment Act 2002

This Act will commence in August 2002 and makes a number of amendments to improve the operation of the NSW Police Witness Protection Program in such areas as: increasing the support services available to witnesses; clarifying court procedures when protected witnesses testify; improving the protections available to persons who assist the program.

Police Powers (Vehicles) Amendment Act 2001

The Act, which commenced on 1 January 2002, improves the capacity of police to demand identification information from drivers and passengers of vehicles stopped under the Act.

Firearms (General) Amendment (Trafficking) Regulation 2001

This regulation was introduced to make necessary machinery amendments required as a result of the passage of the Firearms Amendment (Trafficking) Act 2001.

The Firearms (General) Amendment (Further Amnesty) Regulation 2001 established a licensing and registration amnesty until 31 March 2002 for persons in possession of firearms which were manufactured prior to 1900 and which take centre-fire or rim-fire ammunition.

The Firearms (General) Amendment (Temporary Amnesty for pre-1900 Firearms) Regulation 2002 then extended this amnesty to 30 June 2003 to ensure that antique firearms owners who had unwittingly not applied for a licence or to register their gun were not caught by the new offence of aggravated possession established in the Firearms Amendment (Public Safety) Act 2002.

The Firearms (General) Amendment (Firearm Frames Amnesty) Regulation 2001 also extended the frame amnesty introduced as part of the Firearms Amendment (Trafficking) Act 2001 to 30 June 2002, but only in relation to longarm frames.

34. USE OF LISTENING DEVICES

The number of warrants issued for listening devices

For the period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, a total of 396 applications for warrants for listening devices were issued by the Office of the General Manager, Court and Legal Services.

Broad offence categories for which the warrants were issued

The warrants were issued for investigations into the following categories of offences: Murder, manslaughter, kidnapping, sexual assault, robbery, extortion, theft, fraud and deception, bribery and corruption, public justice, major drug offences, property damage, assault, dealing in stolen goods, firearms trafficking and abettors and accessories of the above.

The number of warrants renewed

For the period 1 July 2000 to 30 June 2001, no directions were given by an eligible justice pursuant to Section 20 of the Listening Devices Act.

Use of Telephone Intercepts

The number of warrants issued for telephone intercepts

For the period 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002, a total of 252 telephone warrants were issued.

35. NSW POLICE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION STATISTICS

Period from 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002

Section A - Numbers of new FOI requests

Information relating to numbers of new FOI requests received, those processed and those incomplete from the previous period.

FOI requests	Personal	Other	Total
New (incl. transferred in)	2,804	115	2,919
Brought forward	179	8	187
Total to be processed	**2,983**	**123**	**3,106**
Completed	2,738	89	2,827
Transferred out	0	0	0
Withdrawn	19	16	35
Total processed	**2,757**	**105**	**2,862**
Unfinished	226	18	244

Section B - What happened to completed requests

Result of FOI request	Personal	Other
Granted in full	1,488	36
Granted in part	663	29
Refused/no trace	584	24
Deferred	3	0
Completed	**2,738**	**89**

Section C - Ministerial Certificate - number issued during the period.

Ministerial certificates issued	0

Section D - Formal consultation - number of requests requiring consultations (issued) and total number of FORMAL consultation(s) for the period.

	Personal	Other
Number of requests requiring formal consultations	7	7

Section E - Amendment of personal record - number of requests for amendment processing during the period.

Result of amendment request	Total
Result of amendment - agreed	0
Result of amendment - refused	2
Total	**2**

Section F - Notation of personal record - number of requests for notation processed during the period.

Number of requests for notation	0

Section G - FOI requests granted in part or refused - Basis of disallowing access - Number of times each reason cited in relation to completed requests which were granted in part or refused.

Basis of disallowing or restricting access

	Personal	Other
Section 19 (applic. incomplete, wrongly directed)	1	0
Section 22 (deposit not paid)	0	0
Section 22 (diversion of resources)	16	2
Section 25(1)(a) (exempt)	676	33
Section 25(1)(b)(c)(d)(otherwise available)	1	0
Section 28(1)(b)(documents not held)	535	15
Section 24(1) - deemed refused, over 21 days	93	8
Section 31(4) (released to medical practitioner)	0	0
Totals	**1,322**	**58**

Section H - Costs and fees of requests processed during the period (does not include unfinished requests).

All completed requests	$81,730.00

Section I - Discounts allowed - number of FOI requests processed during period where discounts were allowed.

Type of discount	Personal	Other
Public interest	0	1
Financial hardship - pensioner/child	594	2
Financial hardship - non-profit organisation	0	0
Totals	**594**	**3**

Section J - Days to process - number of completed requests by calendar days (elapsed time) taken to process.

Elapsed time	Personal	Other
0-21 days	2,149	38
22 to 35 days	6	0
Over 35 days	583	51
Totals	**2,738**	**89**

Section K - Processing time - number of completed requests by hours taken to process.

Processing hours	Personal	Other
0-10 hours	2,710	88
11-20 hours	27	1
21-40 hours	1	0
Over 40 hours	0	0
Totals	**2,738**	**89**

Section L - Reviews and Appeals - number finalised during the period.

Number of Internal Reviews Finalised	55
Number of Ombudsman Reviews Finalised	3
Number of Administrative Decisions Tribunal	2

Details of Internal Result - in relation to internal reviews finalised during the period.

Grounds on which internal review requested

Basis of internal review	Personal		Other	
Grounds on which Internal review requested	Upheld*	Varied*	Upheld*	Varied*
Access refused	9	3	0	2
Deferred	0	0	0	0
Exempt matter	12	24	1	2
Unreasonable Charges	0	0	0	0
Charges unreasonably incurred	0	0	0	0
Withdrawn	2	0	0	0
Totals	**23**	**27**	**1**	**4**

*Note: relates to whether or not the original agency decision was upheld or varied by the internal review.

The total number of Freedom of Information applications (personal and non-personal) received by NSW Police in the financial year 2001-2002 were 2,919 applications compared with 2,261 applications received in 2000-2001. Fees received in 2000-2001 financial year concerning finalised applications totalled $62,341, compared with 2001-2002 total of $81,730.

Applications for personal documentation significantly outnumbered non-personal applications in both financial years.

Whilst there were 14 formal consultations for the 2000-2001 financial year and seven for 2001-2002 financial year, there were no Ministerial Certificates issued in either of the financial year periods.

Requests under the Freedom of Information Act for access to New South Wales Police documents are dealt with by the FOI Unit. Requests are made on the appropriate form from the Freedom of Information Unit, Police Headquarters, 14-24 College Street, Darlinghurst NSW 2010 or telephone (02) 9339-5199. Requests must be accompanied by the statutory fee and provide adequate information to identify the document being sought.

36. DOCUMENTS HELD BY NSW POLICE

Provided in accordance with s6(1), ARDA 1985.

Requests under the Freedom of Information Act for access to the NSW Police documents are dealt with by the FOI Section. Requests are made on the appropriate form from the Freedom of Information Section, Police Headquarters, 14-24 College Street, Darlinghurst NSW 2010 or telephone (02) 9339-5199. Requests must be accompanied by the statutory fee and provide adequate information to identify the document being sought.

NSW Police maintains its Corporate Records on the Tower Records and Information Management System (TRIM). This system records a wide range of files which form the working documents for NSW Police administration and policy development functions and general correspondence.

Policy files no longer in current use are transferred to Records and Information Processing Services in the Avery Building and subsequently transported to the Archives Authority of New South Wales for permanent retention.

37. ASSUMED IDENTITIES

Provided in accordance with the Law Enforcement and National Security (Assumed Identities) Act.

Details for 2001-02:	Approved	Revoked
Total	0	0

38. PRIVACY AND PERSONAL INFORMATION PROTECTION

Provided in accordance with the Privacy and Personal Information Act, 1998.

The *Privacy and Personal Information Protection Act 1998* imposes obligations and guidelines upon NSW Police and other public sector agencies in respect of how personal information is collected, stored, used and disclosed. The Privacy Section of the Legal Compliance Unit, Court and Legal Services is the area with responsibility for ensuring NSW Police compliance with the privacy legislation.

The Privacy Section has been the access point for the provision of legal advice to all areas of NSW Police in respect of issues concerning privacy legislation.

39. PUBLICATIONS 2001-02

Provided in accordance with Schedule 1, ARDR 1995.

General and Community Information

- *Open Day 2001* poster
- *Reducing The Risks (Burglary)* booklet
- *NSW Police Service Annual Report 2000-01*
- NSW Police Fact Sheets:
- *Home Security*
- *Domestic Violence*
- *Apprehended Domestic Violence Order (ADVO)*
- *Robbery Prevention* - Replacing the *Reducing the Risks* Booklet.
- *Illicit Drug Manufacture*
- *Crime Prevention Workshops, Gangs and Groups* module/booklet (additional module for existing kit)
- *Talking to adults you trust - giving evidence (12 years and below)* brochure
- *Recording your evidence (12 years and above)* brochure
- *NSW Police Media Policy* booklet
- *Young Offenders Act* brochure
- *Crime Stoppers* flyers x 3 versions
- *Crime Stoppers* poster
- *Youth Policy Statement 2001-2005* booklet
- 2002 Computer Crime Survey (in association with AusCERT & Deloittes)
- Firearms Trafficking. Where are we now?
- Parents guide to Internet safety
- The Giyaali Community Group joint action document - addressing youth at risk, crime and family relationships
- Child Protection Register offender information pamphlet (translated into nine languages)

- Fact Sheets: Drink Driving
- Drugs, Young People and the Law (published in seven languages)
- Report it! Coz it's a crime! (postcards)

Information for Staff

- *Police Promotions Process* fact sheet
- *Police and conflicts of Interest Kit* - (Video, booklet and disk).
- *Sydney Police Library* poster
- *Commanders Conference* brochure
- *C@tsi* poster
- *Information Guide for Officers who are Threatened* brochure
- *Threats against NSW Police Employees* booklet
- *Applying Intelligence in Local Policing* booklet
- Police Integrity Commission: Some possible personal effects on you and your family
- Police Promotions Process (fact sheet and seven minute video)
- Injury Management and Occupational Health and Safety Notification Requirements
- DNA/Livescan Training Package
- Special Services Group Information Package (includes interactive information CD, contact details and promotional material)
- Strategic Assessment of:
  - Motor Vehicle Rebirthing and Associated Organised Crime
  - Major trends in crime
- Property offences
  - Offences of violence
  - Illicit drugs; The future of crime in NSW, 2005
  - Analysis of the Crime Environment (ACE)
- Applying Intelligence in Local Policing, a practical guide for Local Area Commands (Intelligence toolkit)
- Strategic Treatment Options for Police (STOP) - a review of crime prevention strategies
- Rural Crime – Probing the nature and extent of rural crime in NSW
- Safer Tourism in NSW (report by NSW Police)
- Arson in NSW
- Retail Theft
- Strategic Intelligence information brochure – disseminated to all internal and external IIC Strategic Intelligence clients.
- Gang Activity in the Sydney Metropolitan Area Assessment
- Policing Issues & Practice Journal (3 issues)
- Mandatory Continuing Police Education Scheme Packages: Child Care and Protections Act; Police Powers (Drug Premises) Act; Use of Electronic Information; Bomb Awareness; Firearms Amendment (Trafficking) Act
- Constables (Investigators) Pocket Guide
- BAS Operator's Manual
- Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for RBT and Lidar operations

40. ANNUAL REPORT PRODUCTION

Provided in accordance with s5(e), ARDR 1995.

This report meets the requirements of the Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985, Annual Reports (Departments) Regulation 1995, and Public Finance and Audit Act 1983 as amended.

1,000 copies were printed at a cost of $9.98 per copy.

The Annual Report was produced by the Public Affairs Branch, NSW Police.

Editors: Police Media Unit
Designer: Amanda Clulow

Additional copies are available from NSW Police Public Affairs Branch, Police Headquarters, Avery Building, 14-24 College Street, Darlinghurst, NSW 2010. It can also be found on the NSW Police web site: **www.police.nsw.gov.au.**

41. ABBREVIATIONS

ABCI	Australian Bureau of Criminal Intelligence
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACLO	Aboriginal Community Liaison Officer
ANI	Automatic Number Identification
APM	Australian Police Medal
ARDA	Annual Reports (Departments) Act 1985
ARDR	Annual Reports (Departments) Regulation 1995
ATSI	Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander(s)
CAN	Court Attendance Notice
CBD	Central Business District
CDB	Culturally Diverse (non-English speaking) Background
CET	Commissioner's Executive Team
CFE	Consolidated Fund Entity
CHOGM	Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting
CIDS	Computerised Incident Dispatch System
CIS	Complaints Information System
CJS	Community Justice System

CMU	Crime Management Unit
COPS	Computerised Operational Policing System
CPEA	Child Protection Enforcement Agency
CSO	Community Safety Officer
CTAG	Car Theft Action Group
CTE	Crown Transactions Entity
CUG	Closed User Group
DEP	Detective Education Program
EAPS	Ethnic Affairs Priorities Statement
ECLO	Ethnic Community Liaison Officer
EEO	Equal Employment Opportunity
EMS	Employee Management System
FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
FCAN	Field Court Attendance Notice
FOI	Freedom of Information
GLLO	Gay and Lesbian Liaison Officer
IIC	Information Intelligence Centre
IPB	Infringement Processing Bureau
ISP	Internet Service Provider
JIT/JIRT	Joint Investigative (Response) Team
KARES	Kids at Risk Excursions
LAC	Local Area Command
LGA	Local Government Area
MPU	Missing Persons Unit
NAFIS	National Automated Fingerprint Identification System
NESB	Non-English Speaking Background
NOAH	Narcotics, Opiates, Amphetamines, Heroin
NPEAB	National Police Ethnic Advisory Bureau
NSW	New South Wales
OCR	Operations and Crime Review
OHS	Occupational Health and Safety
PACT	Police Accountability Community Team
PAL	Police Assistance Line
PCYC	Police and Community Youth Clubs
PIC	Police Integrity Commission
POC	Police Operation Centre
PSSES	Police Service Senior Executive Service
PWPD	People with a Physical Disability or Disabilities
QPM	Queen's Police Medal
RMS	Records Management System
RTA	Roads and Traffic Authority
SACPAV	Standing Advisory Committee on Commonwealth/State Cooperation for Protection Against Violence
SIDS	Sudden Infant Death Syndrome
SOCOs	Scene of Crime Officers
TC	Treasury Circular
TRIM	Tower Records and Information Management system
UNCIVPOL	United Nations Civilian Police Group
VIP	Volunteers in Policing
YOA	Youth Offenders Act

42. EXECUTIVE REMUNERATION

The NSW Police had 10 staff employed at Senior Executive Level 5 or above as at 30 June 2002.

Name: Kenneth Edward Moroney
Position: Commissioner
SES level: 8
Total remuneration package: $327,865
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 30 May 2002 to 30 June 2002

Name: David Barry Madden
Position: Deputy Commissioner, Operations
SES level: 6
Total remuneration package: $215,000
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 13 March 2002 to 30 June 2002

Name: Andrew Phillip Scipione
Position: Deputy Commissioner, Support
SES level: 6
Total remuneration package: $215,000
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 13 March, 2002 to 30 June, 2002

Name: Richard Adams
Position: Commander, City East Region
SES level: 5
Total remuneration package: $170,842
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002

Name: Christopher Evans
Position: Commander, Georges River Region/ Special Projects
SES level: 5
Total remuneration package: $163,925
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002

Name: Graeme Morgan
Position: Commander, Crime Agencies
SES level: 5
Total remuneration package: $182,109
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002

Name: Colin Plowman
Position: Executive Director, Corporate Services
SES level: 5
Total remuneration package: $200,615
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 6 August 2001 to 30 June 2002

Name: Clive Small
Position: Unattached - on loan to Premier's Department
SES level: 5
Total remuneration package: $176,805
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 1 July 2001 to 30 June 2002

Name: Peter Ryan
Position: Commissioner (former)
SES level: CES (Chief Executive Service)
Total remuneration package: $455,435
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 1 July 2001 to 17 April 2002

Name: Edwin Chadbourne
Position: Executive Director, Human Resource Services (former)
SES level: 5
Total remuneration package: $178,500
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 1 July 2001 to 12 February 2002

Name: Jeffrey Jarratt
Position: Deputy Commissioner, Field Operations (former)
SES level: 6
Total remuneration package: $218,568
Performance pay: n/a
Period in position: 1 July 2001 to 14 October 2002

43. INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

All staff within NSW Police are covered by settled industrial arrangements. The Memorandum of Understanding entered into with the Police Association of NSW, which underpinned the current negotiated salary outcome of a 16 per cent salary increase over 4.5 years from 1 January 2001, has seen significant progress on a wide range of issues aimed at improving the delivery of policing services to the people of New South Wales.

Of special significance is the creation of 1,200 Leading Senior Constable positions to provide leadership, advice, support and act as mentors to front line police in the field, with the primary focus on general duties and first response policing and a strong emphasis on investigations, major incidents and emergency management.

44. WASTE REDUCTION AND PURCHASING POLICY

Provided in accordance with the ARDR 2000 and Annual Reports (Statutory Bodies) Regulation 2000.

In keeping with the Waste Avoidance and Resource Recovery Act 2001, NSW Police has undertaken a variety of measures during the 2001-02 reporting period to ensure the sensible and efficient management and reduction of waste produced by the organisation.

Waste Reduction

Waste avoidance and minimisation initiatives employed by NSW Police encompass the following:

Dissemination of policies, procedures, newsletters, updates and results through the NSW Police Intranet, which has significantly diminished the need for hard-copy paper materials to be kept on-hand in offices and police stations.

Introduction of a series of information technology projects, resulting in reduced paper usage and waste, including e@gle.i (on-line investigation records), C@tsi (on-line internal affairs and complaint records), and TRIM Electronic Data Management (executive scanning and desktop document management).

Establishment of electronic forms/macros to replace existing paper stationery stock, and recycling of old stock no longer required.

Continued decrease of the volume of paper records held, from a level where paper accounted for approximately 80 per cent of the total records maintained five years ago. It is estimated that of the records retained under legislative and business requirements, 70 per cent will be destroyed within seven to 12 years and be subject to recycling programs in place within the organisation.

Resource Recovery

Procedures for the recovery of resources which resulted in waste reuse and recycling involve:

Recycling of 100 per cent of A4 and A3 paper waste generated (117 tonnes), and 99 per cent of all other paper waste generated (90 tonnes), for a total of 207 tonnes of recycled paper material.

Implementation of the IT Leasing program, which is enabling the successful replacement of over 9,000 computers and 2,000 printers by June 2003, and the auction and/or recycling of those machines by the service provider.

Moves to include fax machines and photocopiers in the IT Leasing arrangement, thus ensuring more rapid replacement of older equipment with environment-friendly machines which are able to process and utilise recycled paper.

Replacement of thermostatic paper fax machines with toner faxes, and effective management and recycling of the increased numbers of toner cartridges (see below).

Use of Recycled Material

Initiatives undertaken by the organisation for the purchase, distribution and usage of recycled-content material are:

Use of recycled paper products in the form of cardboard archive storage boxes and printed stationery items such as paper drug bags, file covers, and binders.

Low-level use of coloured papers (2-3 per cent of total paper usage), all of which is recycled by pulping if not retained as a State Archive.

Purchase and use of envelope stationery which has recycled material in its composition.

Purchase of 29 per cent of total toner cartridges from recycling manufacturers, and utilisation of an exchange program for replacement of existing toner cartridges. This program ensured that 82 per cent of the total quantity of toner cartridges purchased were ultimately recycled when finished.

Negotiations for the possible correlation of State Mail Service deliveries with collection of used toner cartridges from NSW Police sites across the state for recycling by Fuji Xerox.

These initiatives have ensured that NSW Police is continuing to improve its performance under the requirements of the Waste Avoidance and Recovery Act 2001 and is increasingly a responsible and environment-conscious organisation when managing its waste.

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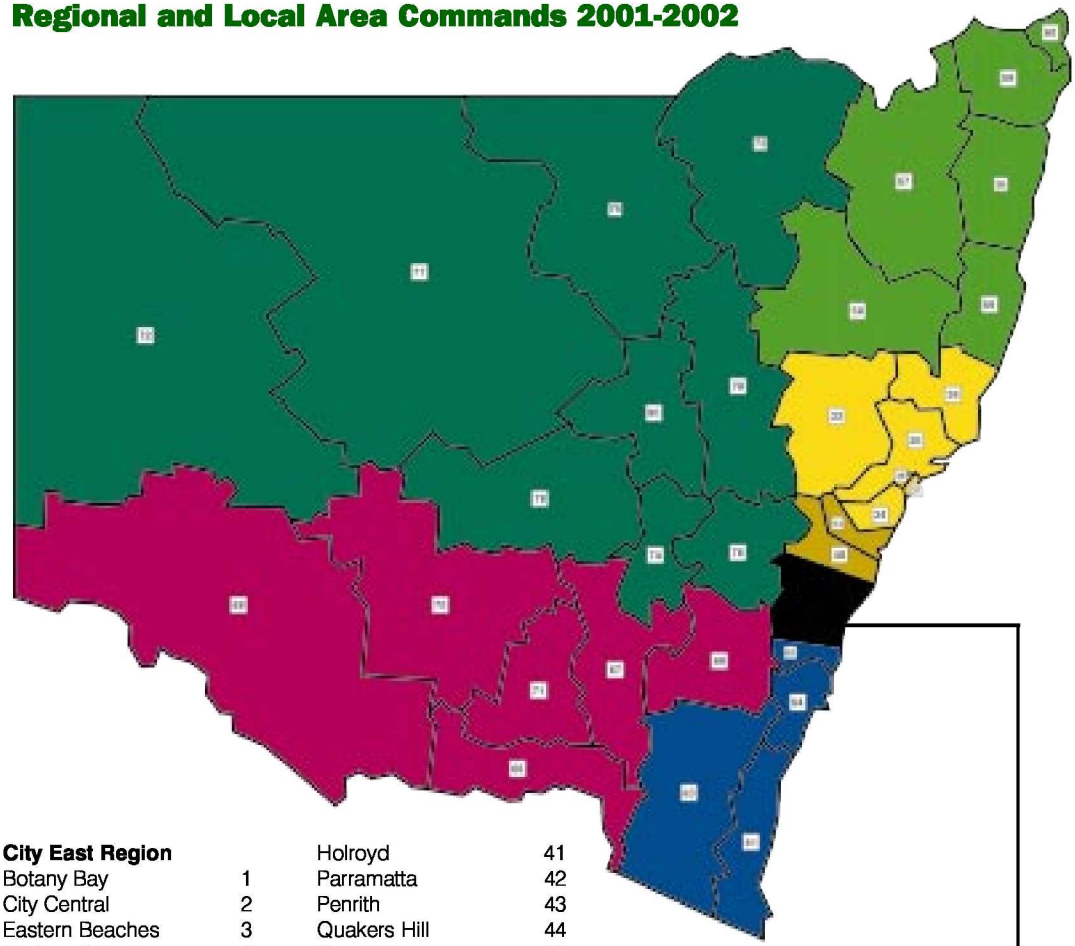
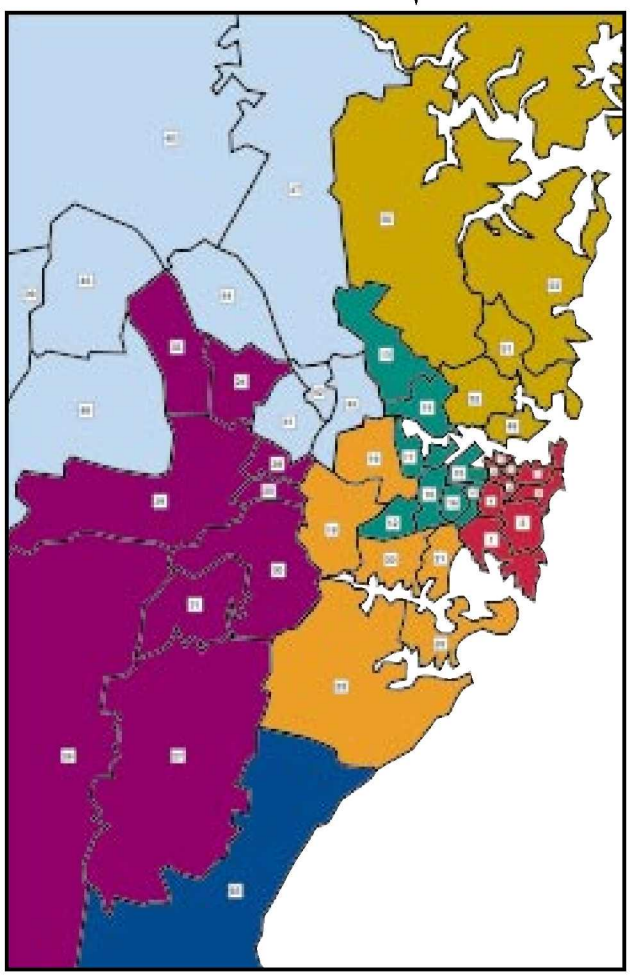
NSW Police
Regional and Local Area Commands 2001-2002





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contacts

NSW POLICE

POLICE HEADQUARTERS

Avery Building, 14-24 College Street, Darlinghurst NSW 2010; GPO Box 45, Sydney NSW 2001
24-hour service (02) 9281 0000. **TTY** (for hearing impaired) (02) 9211 3776

POLICE ASSISTANCE LINE

Telephone 131 444, to report non-urgent incidents and minor crimes.

CUSTOMER ASSISTANCE UNIT - Telephone toll-free 1800 622 571

CRIME STOPPERS

This community-based policing service gathers details of criminal activity volunteered by members of the public. Cash rewards of up to $1,000 are available if this information leads to an arrest. Information can be given anonymously.
Free Call 1800 333 000.

WEBSITE

www.police.nsw.gov.au

REGION COMMANDS

Inner Metropolitan Region
Level 7, Sydney Police Centre
151-241 Goulburn Street
Surry Hills 2010
Telephone (02) 9265 4920

Greater Metropolitan Region
Level 9, Ferguson Centre
130 George Street
Parramatta 2150
Telephone (02) 9689 7638

Southern Region
Level 3, 84 Crown Street
Wollongong 2500
Telephone (02) 4226 7705

Western Region
148 Brisbane Street
Dubbo 2830
Telephone (02) 6881 3104

Northern Region
Level 2, Newcastle Police Station
Cnr Church and Watt Street,
Newcastle 2300
Telephone (02) 4929 0688

All police stations in the Sydney Metropolitan area are listed under 'Police Service NSW' on page 2409 of the L-Z volume of the 2000-2001 Sydney White Pages telephone directory. In other areas of the state, police stations are listed in local telephone directories, either in the NSW Government section of the directory or under 'Police Service' in the alphabetical listings.